

# WEEKLY PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1905.

PRICE TWOCENT S<sub>50</sub> CENTS PER YEAR

VOL. XV. No. 31.

## OHIO S. L. P. NOMINATES

### COMPLETE TICKET FOR COMING ELECTION AT COLUMBUS CONVENTION.

Executive Committee Presents Optimistic Report—Encouraging Section Reports—Trades Union Resolution Condemns "Pure and Simple" and Hails the Chicago Manifesto as a Step in the Right Direction—Platform Adopted, Short and to the Point.

(Special Correspondence.)

#### THE TICKET.

##### Governor:

JOHN R. STEIGER,  
Millwright,  
Hamilton.

##### Lieutenant-Governor:

JOHN R. FRASER,  
Dayton.

##### Judge of Supreme Court:

MAX EISENBERG,  
Cincinnati.

##### Attorney-General:

JAMES MATTHEWS,  
Cleveland.

##### State Treasurer:

PETER FABER,  
Kent.

##### Member Board of Public Works:

OTTO STEINHOFF,  
Columbus.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 2.—The State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio was held at Fraternity Hall, 1114 So. High street, Columbus, May 30.

At 10 o'clock, the Secretary of the State Committee, Comrade James Rugg, called the convention to order. Comrade Max Eisenberg, of Cincinnati, and P. C. Christiansen, of Cleveland, were elected temporary chairman and secretary, respectively. As a committee on credentials, Comrades Otto Steinhoff, G. Williams and J. H. Nordholt, reported proper credentials for the following delegates:

Section Cleveland: R. Koeppl, P. C. Christiansen, F. Brown, Ed. Polster, Ed. Hauser, Joe Raiman, F. Jetchman, Rob. Ellmer. Section Hamilton: J. H. Nordholt, J. E. Steiger. Section Cincinnati: Max Eisenberg, Chas. Schmidt. Section Columbus: Otto Steinhoff and G. Williams.

A committee on rules, consisting of Comrades Brown, Steinhoff and Steiger, was elected and, while this committee retired, Comrade Theodore Adams, of Columbus, addressed the convention. After the report on rules was adopted the temporary officers were made permanent.

The secretary of the state committee, Comrade Rugg, read the following report:

Comrades of the Ohio S. L. P. in convention assembled.

Greeting:—In submitting our report to this convention, your State Executive Committee finds reason for adopting a more optimistic tone than in our report to the last and preceding convention. Then we pointed out the general spathy of the working class, true no more felt in Ohio than elsewhere, but which was very discouraging, to say the least. Notwithstanding, our organizer, Frank A. Bohn, did some very effective work, as we pointed out some time ago in a report of his tour. The increase in our vote the last election was principally from those districts where systematic agitation had taken place. We must follow this agitation up with more energy than ever and it behooves every comrade to do his best.

Numerically we are no stronger than we were last year, but we hope, in view of a general awakening of the working class, to find the ground tilled last year by Comrade Bohn more responsive. Then localities in which he spoke had not seen an agitator for several years and it is asking too much to expect organization from one speech.

We have not done much in the way of increasing the circulation of the Party press. In localities where efforts were made to secure subscribers fair results were attained. Once more we urge the comrades to renew

efforts; we must get our literature amongst our fellow workers.

In state organizer for this ensuing summer, we have secured Comrade August Gillhaus, of New York, who comes well recommended. He will begin working in the State, the first of June, continuing as long as possible. We urge every comrade to co-operate with the organizer, wherever and whenever possible. In localities where there are sections, no effort should be spared to assist him in every way.

The change in the make-up of the National Executive Committee made it necessary for the Party in Ohio to elect a delegate to the new N. E. C. The Ohio delegate was unable to attend the initial meeting of the body, but will, in all probability, be on hand next meeting. To raise funds to send our delegate we submitted a plan, voluntarily raising due stamps from twelve to fifteen cents—a plan that Cleveland, Cincinnati and Hamilton adopted.

This year we must collect in the neighborhood of 11,000 signatures to enable us to go on the official ballot. We hope the comrades throughout the State will make strenuous efforts to secure the requisite number. Last time Cleveland was forced to collect the larger portion, by far, of the necessary names. Other Sections should strive to collect their share of the signatures as Cleveland was forced last time to neglect other agitation.

The amount in the treasury at the present moment is \$138.56, there being 100 stamps also.

In conclusion, we once more urge the comrades throughout the State to co-operate with the State Executive Committee, that we may make a good showing the coming election. Nothing but the hardest kind of work will increase our membership and it is to be hoped all will put their shoulder to the wheel.

#### Fraternally,

##### State Executive Committee.

This report was received and the financial part referred to an auditing committee, consisting of Comrades Schmidt, Williams and Nordholt.

The reports of the Sections were very encouraging; Cincinnati especially has made marked progress since last year.

The auditing committee having completed their work, reported that they found the financial report of the State secretary correct.

The following committees were elected:

On Platform and Constitution:—Rugg, Steinhoff and Steiger.

Nominations:—Brown, Williams and Schmidt.

To give these committees time to work the convention took a recess until 1 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock Chairman Eisenberg called the convention to order.

The committee on nominations made its report, after which the above nominations for State officers were made.

The State committee was empowered to fill vacancies if such should occur.

The committee on platform reported the following platform and resolutions, which were adopted by the convention:

#### PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of Ohio, in convention assembled, endorses the National Platform of the Party, reasserts its faith in the doctrine of Socialism as a means of emancipating the working class from wage slavery, finds further reasons for believing the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party in former years a correct one, and sees from the trend of both economic and political events a greater necessity than ever for educating and drilling the American proletariat for the part he will play in the great social revolution of the future.

Nothing but the total abolition of the present wages system of production upon which is predicated the capitalist system of exploitation, will help the working class of this or any other country. Every day further proof is shown us by some capitalist malfeasance, a great strike, dishonesty in high public official life, wrong-doing in some way or another, in the so-called great financial institutions, known as our national banks, fraud in insurance and get-rich-quick schemes, etc., etc., that the present social system is rotten to the core. Planlessness in our system of production must give way to order; government must subserve society to the end of organizing and directing industries (to be held in common), for the benefit of all, instead of subserving the ends of the

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## ECONOMIC CHANGES

### Their Tremendous and Widespread Social Significance in Modern Times.

Of all the books published in the decade 1880-1890, now being read and commented upon by our friend, the local Socialist, the most interesting, in his opinion, is "Recent Economic Changes", by David A. Wells. A product of the Appleton press, it gives the practical cause of the conditions theoretically considered by the authors already treated. An investigation into the causes of the industrial panic that began in 1873, and lasted to the date of its publication, 1889, the book is an unconscious vindication and exemplification of Marxian philosophy and economics. In its pages will be found a mass of material illustrating the materialist conception of history, the Class Struggle, and the Marxian theory of exchange-value. The author discounts the current theories of industrial depression, notes the universality of the latter, and proceeds to find "the prime factors of economic disturbances" in "recent economic changes" of world-wide magnitude. These are new inventions and means of manufacture, transportation and communication, which, by increasing the need for large capital and the capacity of production and distribution, have called into existence the big corporation and cheaper products, resulting in the destruction of inferior capital and the displacement and discontent of Labor, together with "an increasing antagonism of nations, incident to a greatly intensified industrial and commercial competition." Not content with this analysis of industrial crisis, the author indulges in a little prophecy. Says he:

"Out of these changes will probably come further disturbances, which to many thoughtful and conservative minds seem full of menace of a mustering of the barbarian from within rather than as of old from without, for an attack on the whole present organization of society, and even the permanency of civilization itself."

This, as is quite apparent, is not a reference to the modern bugaboo of civilization, the "Yellow Peril", which did not then exist, but to the propertyless proletariat, whom "recent economic changes" had forced into the prominence and importance which have been growing ever since.

Out of a book like "Recent Economic Changes", the plethora of facts makes it difficult to quote, in order to illustrate and emphasize a critical estimate of it. One striking example of the revolution worked by changes in material conditions is afforded, however, by what the author has to say on the Suez Canal. As the Panama Canal is now building, this quotation will be valuable in more ways than one. Here it is:

"Let us go back, in the first instance, to the year 1869, when an event occurred which was probably productive of more immediate and serious economic changes—industrial, commercial, and financial—than any other event of this century, a period of extensive war excepted. That was the opening of the Suez Canal. Before that time, and since the discovery by Vasco da Gama, in 1498, of the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope, all the trade of the Western Hemisphere with the Indies and the East toiled slowly and uncertainly around the Cape; at an expenditure in time from six to eight months for the round voyage. The contingencies attendant upon such lengthened voyages and service, as the possible interruption of commerce by war, or failure of crops in remote countries, which could not easily be anticipated, required that vast stores of Indian and Chinese products be always kept on hand at the one spot in Europe where the consumers of such commodities could speedily supply themselves with any article they required; and that spot, by reason of geographical position and commercial advantage, was England. Out of this condition of affairs came naturally a vast system of warehousing in and distributing from England, and of British banking and exchange. Then came the opening of the canal. What were the results? The old transportation had been performed by ships, mainly sailing vessels, fitted to go around the Cape, and, as such ships were not adapted to the Suez Canal, an amount of tonnage, estimated by some authorities as high as two million tons, and representing an immense amount of wealth, was virtually destroyed. The voyage, in place of occupying from six to eight months, has been so greatly

reduced that steamers adapted to the canal now make the voyage from London to Calcutta, or vice versa, in less than thirty days. The notable destruction or great impairment in the value of ships consequent upon the construction of the canal did not, furthermore, terminate with its immediate opening and use; for improvements in marine engines, diminishing the consumption of coal, and so, enabling vessels to be not only sailed at less cost, but to carry also more cargo, were, in consequence of demand for quick and cheap service, rapidly effected, that the numerous and expensive steamer constructions of 1870-1873, being unable to compete with the constructions of the next two years, were nearly all despatched in 1875-76, and sold for half, or less than half, their original cost. And within another decade these same improved steamers of 1875-76 have, in turn, been discarded and sold at small prices, as unfit for the service of lines having an established trade, and replaced with vessels fitted with the triple-expansion engines, and saving nearly fifty per cent. in the consumption of fuel. And now 'quadruple expansion' engines are beginning to be introduced, and their tendency to supplant the 'triple expansion' is 'unmistakable.'

"In all commercial history, probably no more striking illustration can be found of the economic principle, that nothing marks more clearly the rate of material progress than the rapidity with which that which is old and has been considered wealth is destroyed by the results of new inventions and discoveries." (Pages 29-31.)

One cannot contemplate this review without wondering what revolution the Panama Canal will bring forth; and appreciating the significance of the efforts of the Southern and Southwestern States to profit from its construction and use. Nor can one forbear, when reflecting thereupon, to pity those who hold the social causes of economic changes in contempt, preferring to attribute these to personal defects instead.

Another striking example of this same revolution is afforded on pages 91-93, under the sub-divisions: "Changes in the Relations of Labor and Capital", as follows:

"Consider next how potent for economic disturbance have been the changes in recent years in the relations of labor and capital, and how clearly and unmistakably these changes are consequents or derivatives from a more potent and antecedent agency.

"Machinery is now recognized as essential to cheap production. Nobody can produce effectively and economically without it, and what was formerly known as domestic manufacture is now obsolete. But machinery is one of the most expensive of all products, and its extensive purchase and use require an amount of capital far beyond the capacity of the ordinary individual to furnish. There are few men in the world possessed of an amount of wealth sufficient to individually construct and own an extensive line of railway or telegraph, a first-class steamship, or a great factory. It is also to be remembered that for carrying on production by the most modern and effective methods large capital is needed, not only for machinery, but also for the purchasing and carrying of extensive stocks of crude material and finished products.

"Hence from such conditions have grown up great corporations or stock companies, which are only forms of associated capital organized for effective use and protection. They are regarded to some extent as evils; but they are necessary, as there is apparently no other way in which the work of production and distribution, in accordance with the requirements of the age, can be prosecuted. The rapidity, however, with which such combinations of capital are organizing for the purpose of promoting industrial and commercial undertakings on a scale wholly unprecedented, and the tendency they have to crystallize into something far more complex than what has been familiar to the public as corporations, with the impressive names of syndicates, trusts, etc., also constitute one of the remarkable features of modern business methods. It must be also admitted that the whole tendency of recent economic development is in the direction of limiting the area within which the influence of competition is effective."

On page 96, the following, to the same effect, is found:

"Another exceedingly interesting and developing feature of the new situation is that, as machinery has destroyed the handicrafts, and associated capital has

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## MARXIAN LEAGUE

### OF SAN FRANCISCO JOINS THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY IN A BODY.

A Succession of Object Lessons in the Corruption and Anti-Working Class Trades Unionism of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership Party, Causes Them to Affiliate with the Only Revolutionary Socialist Party in the Country.

(Special Correspondence.)

San Francisco, May 28.—San Francisco, just the same as a good many other cities in the United States, had its Marxian League, an organization composed of students of Socialism, men, mostly young ones at that, who had either been members or sympathizers of the "Socialist" party. They had learned of the corruption and rottenness of the "Socialist" party from practical experience. They saw that the "Frisco Local of the 'Slowcialist' party was largely run for the benefit of a few grafters, in order to enable them to obtain a living from the membership. They also learned that there was no use of their trying to remedy the evil from the inside of the "Socialist" party. So they got out and organized the Marxian League, with what material they could find. They were still "Socialist" party men at heart; looking at everything in society, and especially the Labor Movement, in that anarchistic light, which they had been taught in the "Socialist" party. For instance, the American Federation of Labor is all right (?—?—?), only those rascals, such as Gompers, Mitchell and so forth, must be kicked out. I believe this is about the whole of the "Socialist" party's interpretation of the Labor Movement.

Now, then, these young men applied the same mode of reasoning to the "Socialist" party nationally, and, in particular, locally. While they were organized as a mere educational league, which was supposed to be impartial, nevertheless, the question of "What is the Difference?" was too live an issue to permit itself to be sailed around. They struggled hard against it. Using the above mentioned philosophy, they said:

"The 'Socialist' party is all right; if we could only get rid of Costley, Beresford, Arthur Morrow Lewis and his wife, and big Brown, and so on."

That men at the head of a movement stood there as the product of the movement they had not learned as yet. In these days the Socialist Labor Party men were still nothing else than "De Leonites" with them.

Well, the young men of the Marxian League put up their stand on Grant avenue, and commenced to hammer away at the local spouters of the "Socialist" party. Next, they were in need of literature. They debated pro and con as to what literature the Marxian League should sell. But after a very short time they learned that the Socialist Labor Party pamphlets were the only safe literature that could be placed in the hands of the workers. They made no distinctions in regard to the papers they sold. "The Voice of Labor", "The Referendum", "The Clarion", "The Crisis", and "The Worker" were sold, along with the Edinburg "Socialist" and The Weekly People. It was believed that the public should read them all and then judge.

But gradually on the great world historic stage of Capitalism certain changes took place, as far as the Labor Movement was concerned. First came the Class Struggle in Colorado; next, the convention of the American Federation of Labor in 'Frisco. A good many of the members of the Marxian League expected the men in attendance at this convention to take some action against the outrages committed by capitalist society against the Working Class. But nothing of the kind happened. They saw instead the cringing, cowardly part played in that convention by such "Socialists" as Victor Berger, Max Hayes, et al. Then quite a number of these young men realized that The Weekly People, in its exposition of the fallacious policy and principles of Gompers and the Civic Federated American Federation of Labor, was decidedly correct. This was lesson number one.

Next came the Manifesto of the Industrial Unionists at Chicago, issued in January, 1905. The Marxian League saw the discussion which it created

throughout the length and breadth of this country within the "Socialist" party. How almost every one of the privately owned papers of the "Socialist" party was knifing this honest endeavor of proletarians to organize on the economic field along the lines of the Class Struggle. They had heard Thomas J. Hagerty, editor of "The Voice of Labor", speak at the Alhambra Theater on Industrial Unionism. They saw the treatment he got by Local 'Frisco. They realized that this question of Industrial Unionism did not bear bridging over; that no organization could consistently endorse the American Federation of Labor and the new Industrial Union at the same time. And they settled it by openly coming out in favor of Industrial Unionism. This was lesson number two.

The moment the Marxian League came out for the future Industrial Union Movement, they could not help themselves from realizing the fact that the Socialist Labor Party had for years advocated this principle; hence, in the light of the new Industrial Unionism, it is the only Socialist Movement that is scientific and revolutionary. This was lesson number three.

Next, a bitter fight started within the Marxian League itself as to what papers should be sold on the street. The clearer-minded members, such as O'Hanrahan, Schmidt and others, took the stand that a speaker on the platform, talking Industrial Unionism, would be branding himself an irresponsible freak if he would dare to ask the public to buy such papers as the "New York Worker" and other organs of the "Socialist" party that were either insidiously or openly fighting the Industrial Union project. This resulted in all "Kang" or crooked "Socialist" party papers being ordered off of the list. This was lesson number four.

With this action the Marxian League had officially declared itself in favor of the Socialist Labor Party.

About the time this fight began, some of the Socialist Labor Party men saw that, within the League itself, there was an ever stronger Socialist Labor Party sentiment growing. They joined the organization. The constitution did not permit an investigation of the applicant's political views. Thus, as far as the constitution was concerned, the Marxian League could be captured any time by the "Socialist" party.

The Marxian League now stood divided into three factions, one for the "Socialist" party, composed of such men as S. Rosenthal and George Vaughn—men who had been expelled by the "tolerant" "Socialist" party for selling The Weekly People; men of the kind who, the more abuse they have to suffer from their masters, the better they seem to love them. Both of these men had already applied to the S. E. C. of the "Socialist" party for reinstatement. Their plan was to get reinstated and then take the Marxian League into the "Socialist" party with them. Next, there came some dead heads, who just wanted to be members of a club of mutual admirationists. Next came those ever and ever increasing men who stood for the Socialist Labor Party. George Vaughn had written a letter to Mr. Lewis (the "long haired peddler" of phrasology"), in which letter he showed his narrow-mindedness by personally attacking Lewis, claiming that same letter was the result of an action of the League, using Marxian League letterhead paper as well as the League's stamp, therefore, though having no authority whatever to do so. So charges were preferred against him. Mr. Rosenthal, organizer of the League, was removed from office on account of having, in his capacity as organizer, also written letters to individual members of the League with no authority or just excuse, notifying them that they (his clique) should be present at next meeting. Comrade Jack Jacobs was elected in his place as organizer of the League.

Next a motion was made and passed that crowns the lessons learned by the membership of the Marxian League, the result of the evolution within that body, to wit, that they, as a body, should immediately affiliate themselves with the Socialist Labor Party. This motion was made and carried by a vote of 16 to 3. Three of these sixteen were old-time Socialist Labor Party men. The motion was made by G. D. O'Hanrahan and seconded by George Vaughn, Emil Kern and Lewis Herman. After it had been carried by such a large majority it was then Mr. George Vaughn—the "Socialist" party student of strategy—withdraw his second; but as the motion had also been seconded by Comrades L. Herman and Emil Kern, it

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Agents sending in subscriptions with out remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

## J. F. MALLONEY

S. L. P. Standard Bearer, Departs This Life.

Comrade Joseph Francis Malloney, candidate of the Socialist Labor Party in 1900 for President of the United States, and member of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, expired at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning from a stroke of apoplexy at the home of Comrade Samuel J. French, 397 Willis avenue, Bronx. His remains were conveyed to the undertaking establishment of York & Swift, 602 E. 145th street, while his brother was notified. On Tuesday, the body of the deceased was conveyed to Providence, R. I., and buried there. While in New York Malloney's remains were looked after with the sympathy and care befitting his position as a standard bearer of the party, by Section New York. Comrade Paul Augustine, organizer of D. A. 49, S. T. and L. A. acting as the representative of the Section, accompanied them to Providence, where the local Section performed the final honors.

Malloney was born in Providence, R. I., October 16, 1865. He was the youngest of nine children. At the age of nine, the poverty into which his parents had fallen, made it necessary for him to go to work. His parents obtained a job for him in a cotton factory and he worked at various tasks, each succeeding one harder than the former for about six years.

Malloney was then apprenticed to the machinists' trade and bound in the sum of \$150 to the Rhode Island Locomotive Works. This was a guarantee that he would stay there for three years. The demand for locomotives at the time made it possible, by working overtime, to end his apprenticeship in two years and five months. From that time until 1892 he toiled regularly at his trade in Providence and vicinity.

In that year, Malloney emigrated to Massachusetts. Up to that time he was totally unacquainted with the principles or aims of Socialism. His first employer was George R. Peare of Lynn, who was then and still is one of the staunchest Socialists in the country.

During the crisis about that time the police of New York City broke up and clubbed people at a meeting of the unemployed. This roused Malloney's latent revolutionary spirit and he expressed himself forcibly against the capitalists and their hirelings. Comrade Peare overheard Malloney's remarks and explained to him how the Working Class could prevent these outrages by voting the powers into its own hands and abolishing poverty.

So well did Peare teach Malloney that that year he joined the Party and became a valuable member of it. Shortly afterwards he took the stump as a speaker and his services were always in constant demand. There was in Lynn at that time a small organization of machinists, and Malloney at once became a member and remained with it until its dissolution. Another organization was started and he entered into activity with its work and soon became its president. He was a delegate to the convention of the International Machinists Union held in 1897 at Kansas City, and after a hard fight there he became convinced that the policy of "boring from within" is not only folly but worse than folly.

At all times Malloney was a tireless and willing worker in the cause of the proletariat.

#### TELEGRAPHERS ATTENTION.

All progressive trade-union journals in the United States admit intelligent and respectful treaties of political questions which are of vital importance to the working class. Our journal refuses admission to articles bearing on the economic question. I ask every comrade operator who reads these lines to immediately write Brother L. W. Quick, St. Louis Mo., editor of the Order Railway Telegraphers' Journal, a personal letter, requesting that political questions, of any character, be properly given space in our journal, and induce as many telegraphers as possible to do likewise. "73,"—Fraternally, Henry Lynch, Great Northern Division, No. 70, O. R. T.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.



# The Slaughter of Labor

Fifty-seven thousand, five hundred lives are annually lost in the United States by "accidents and injuries." The census (Bulletin 83) so classifies this number of deaths for the year 1930, and all independent investigators agree that this is an under, rather than an over estimate, of the average. The number of accidents and injuries that do not result fatally is not given, and we can

of the death and injury rolls in connection with traffic and trucking figures. The fact remains, nevertheless, that English railways carry twice as many passengers as ours do in a year and kill and injure only one-tenth as many of these passengers. To put the case otherwise, our railroads killed 10,000 people and injured 45,000 last year. English railroads in the same year killed only 1,150 and injured 8,785. There is still another way of making the exhibit:

One passenger in 2,316,645	is killed in the United States
" " " 8,461,309	" " " Great Britain
" " " 139,740	" " " injured " the United States
" " " 470,848	" " " Great Britain
" employee " 399	" " " killed " the United States
" " " 916	" " " Great Britain
" " " 26	" " " injured " the United States
" " " 116	" " " Great Britain

only guess at the total, remembering that non-fatal accidents largely outnumber fatal accidents, however a catastrophe may occur.

Exact figures, however, are not needed to prove that life is held cheap in the United States. The death rolls of the railroads, of industry in general, and of disasters such as the "Slocum" steamer fire, the Iroquois Theater fire, and the numbers regularly burned to death in the tenement fire traps of large cities, show that killing of human beings is a common incident of life in this country. That "accidents will happen," is true enough; but it is only by very tortuous reasoning that most of the deaths from "injuries" can be described as "accidental."

The "Slocum" disaster was not "accidental" any more than an outbreak of typhoid would be if the water supply of a city were allowed to become contaminated. The thousands killed, maimed, and injured on our railroads, and in mines and factories every year are not the victims of "accident"; they suffer the effects of causes which are well understood, and the results of which can be nicely calculated before any "accidents" whatever occur. Make life prettier of straw, operate only fifteen per cent. of our railroads by the block system and avoid safety appliances as much as possible; make theater exits so small that panics in case of fire are unavoidable; place workers at dangerous machines and in dangerous mines, and death and injuries are a sure result. There is nothing accidental about it. This is what is being done every day, and this is why we waste more lives than any nation ought to waste if it wishes to use the word civilized as applying to itself in any exact sense.

That almost any desired result can be produced by the manipulation of statistics is a well-established fact. One can prove that our railroads are as safe as those of any country by skillful handling

signal system or double track and the check system on single track.

(2) Use of the interlocking signal system, and of steel instead of wooden cars.

(3) More men and more competent men in the actual operation of trains and the upkeep of roadbed.

(4) Prevention of excessive hours of work by railway employees.

(5) Increase of the government inspection force and more power in their hands to enforce laws made for the protection of the public and trainmen.

So much for the waste of life on our railroads and the means of reducing this waste, if we ever decide that it is time to stop the killing and injuring of 85,000 people a year by the modern juggernaut of steel.

Next, after railway casualties, in the category of human waste in America, comes the wear and tear of modern industry. If a man's life is three-score and ten and, under existing conditions, he is a highly efficient producer for only twenty or thirty years, there is evidently a great amount of waste going on in this direction. For men do not die when their term of high efficiency is at an end. They remain, to a greater or less extent, directly or indirectly, a charge upon the community. In 1891 several hundred men, all over the age of forty-five years, held a mass meeting in Hyde Park, London, to protest against their exclusion from employment because they were "too old." This incident happened only fourteen years ago, but in that time the "dead line" over which a man who hopes to make a living must not go has dropped to thirty-five years. This is the limit established in many departments of the steel industry; forty years is the limit in other departments. Superintendents are instructed without circumlocution not to employ men over thirty-five or forty at most. The same dead line has been established by several railway systems, and whether or not they come out plainly and admit it, the rule against the employment of men over thirty-five years of age prevails in nearly all large corporations which employ a great many men for exacting work.

Now this is nothing less than the "scrap-heaping" of humanity in just the same way that manufacturers send machinery to the scrap-heap the moment it can be replaced by more efficient machinery. The discarded machine may not be three months old and it may have cost a lot of money, but out it goes as if it can be replaced by another machine that will turn out a greater volume or a superior grade of work. Under the age limits referred to, a man's productive period of life is limited to, say, twenty years; he may live until he is seventy; but, if so, so much the worse for him. Employers cannot be blamed for demanding that their human as well as their man-made machines shall be the best obtainable. But what is to become of the man who has been rendered comparatively useless by the strain of a few years of modern industrial life?

In attempting to answer this question, all sorts of expedients have been a looted—old-age pensions, workmen's pensions and insurance, homes for indigent workmen, savings funds, and other schemes even less frankly "charitable" in their nature. None of these measures of relief, however, really answers the purpose; they are mere expedients and not very effective even for the time being. It was remarked when the Pittsburgh steel mills fixed their thirty-five-year age limit, that if an employer admitted that the life of one of his employees was not much more than twenty years, while the man would probably live twice that time after he started to work, then the employer ought to pay at least double wages in order that the employee could save enough during his comparatively brief working life to provide for his old age.

Eventually, no doubt, the problem of what to do with the wrecks of industry will be solved in some such way as this. Now, a man in an extra-hazardous occupation may be paid a little more than one whose work is not particularly dangerous. There is, however, no general or fixed recognition of the fact that if a given occupation reduces a man's working life by one-half, wages in that occupation should be doubled in order to make arrangement a fair one even from the standpoint of dollars and cents. Whether or not a man can be adequately paid for shortening his working life from forty to twenty years is another question altogether. If he could be recompensed for such a sacrifice, it would certainly be against public policy to allow him to accept the payment.

How many workers are actually killed or injured in the performance of their ordinary duties, is unknown. There are no available statistics on this subject except a few tables prepared by the bureau of labor and the New York State labor department. These do little more than emphasize the fact that we hear of only a small percentage of industrial casualties. The New York statistics, covering one year on the basis of an investigation lasting three months, show the following accidents in one year:

Metals and Machinery	3,500
Stone and clay workers	300
Wood workers	580
Textile workers	532
Chemicals and explosives	580
Food, tobacco, and liquor	616

Accidents in other trades raise the total number of injuries to workers in New York State in one year to 7,000. How absurdly inadequate are the statistics usually accepted on this point, is shown by the fact that the State authorities discovered 1,822 accidents in three months, while employers had never reported as many as 1,800 accidents for an entire year. The fact is that no one knows how many workmen and workwomen are injured in the course of their duties. We do not know this any more than we know how much injury

is done to individuals and to society by the employment of child labor.

The mine is another torture-chamber and grave for workmen. Fifteen hundred men are killed and 3,600 injured on an average each year in the coal mines alone. These are the figures published by the geological survey, and are probably almost complete, independent investigations in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois placing the coal-mine killings at 1,200 in these three States.

In other lines of industry there are some particularly glaring instances of work that kills. The cutlery operative who starts at the age of seventeen is fortunate if he is able to work at his trade until he is thirty-five. Glass workers do not last long. Lead poisoning produces early death in many kinds of work. An average of a man a day is killed in tunneling the rivers around New York. So the ghastly record might be continued to show that the making of a livelihood under present industrial conditions is quite as dangerous and almost as wasteful as the career of a soldier. In the battle of 1861, 857 men were killed; in the mine in 1901, 814 men lost their lives.

The whole number of fatal accidents in the United States, according to the last census, is figured on a rate of 96.3 in each 100,000 of population. Insurance company statistics are based on a different fatality rate and show a total of about 66,000 fatal accidents a year. The same authorities estimate that twenty-five persons are seriously injured to every one killed, and arrive at the conclusion that 1,650,000 persons are killed or badly injured in the United States every year. This estimate does not include "minor accidents," which would raise the total to nearly 5,000,000.

On stated occasions we hear much about the blessings of universal peace, meaning the elimination of war. There are peace societies, with newspapers and active workers laboring for this cause. There is no corresponding movement to stop the horrors of the industrial holocaust that goes on month after month, with a steadily increasing casualty list for every successive year.

This view, whether true or false, takes account of only one phase of the waste of human life in the United States—the waste of the worker's life in his work. A broader view of the whole subject shows that the wastefulness of life and property is in proportion to the common laxity of civic morals and the shirking of utter neglect of society responsibility. We have not arrived at the point where society recognizes or assumes responsibility for such evils as grow out of dangerous employments. We have only got so far as to demand that collective means shall be taken to prevent epidemics of fires, epidemics of railway accidents, and the recurrence of industrial injuries more general and more deadly in their effects than any disease known to pathology.—Daniel T. Pierce in Public Opinion.

## PAMPHLETS in

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A pamphlet by Justus Ebert, New York City, which gives an historical glimpse of the development of the principles and spirit of American trades unionism, from the earliest times to the present day. The object of the pamphlet is set forth in the following "Foreword," at the beginning of its pages:

"The question of trades unionism is one of great importance. The organizations of men employed at trades figure largely in the economics and politics of the day. Their principles and control have become a matter of tremendous social significance. This applies not only to the present forms of society, but those of the future as well. Trade unions are either the bulwarks of capitalism or the rudimentary framework of Socialism.

"A question so pregnant with significance is worthy of study. Emerson says: 'Man is explicable by nothing else than all his history.' So with trades unionism. The best study of trades unionism in the United States is all of its history. It will be the object of this paper to furnish a glimpse of this history in order that interest in the study of American trades unionism may be stimulated and the extent of its profundity realized. As the word implies, the glimpse will necessarily be brief, including in its sweep only typical instances of progress, both upward and downward."

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## "The Babbling Brook"

WHO LADY WARWICK IS, LATEST S. D. F. ACQUISITION.

(Reproduced by request.)  
London, England, May 22.—It may interest the readers of the Daily and Weekly People to learn that the article "Babbling Brook," caused quite a flutter in the Social Democratic Federation dovecot. A request for its reproduction is herewith made. The article is quoted as another proof of our all-round damnableness. They say that Lady Warwick gave away the story of the Tranby Croft swindle with the very noblest motives, viz., to purify court-life (1.1.), also to teach them not to gamble (1.1.). They have got it into their poor tired heads that the article came from Falkirk, Scotland, which is quite preposterous. Daddy Hyndman and the Countess are going to Falkirk shortly to boom a Laborist who is running for Parliament and they say they are going to find out who wrote the article so he may be sent to molder in a dungeon for a considerable period.

ONTLOOKER.

London, England, Feb. 9.—This is a tale of a "Babbling Brook," which like the brook immortalized in Tennyson's Idyll, flows on its course through the devious windings of a chequered career. Also is this a tale of the mottled morality of the "upper classes" in British capitalist society, including the most notorious rone of them all, His Britannic Majesty, Eddie, Dei Gratia Rex, defender of the faith, sinner of the "Jersey Lily," baccarat player and general all-around "sport." And last but not least, this too, is a tale which throws what might be termed a "transatlantic flash-light" on the similarity of the make-up, backslaps, tactics, etc., of the Ameri-

can Kangaroo, Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party conglomeration with that of the aggregation of "intellectuals," labor fakirs, would-be snobs and erratics composing the British S. D. F. outfit.

If anyone wonders why Spargo and others who migrated to Yankeland, found congenial atmosphere in the camp of Kangaroodom, he needs only to remember the old proverb about "birds of a feather" etc. Those of us here in England, who have kept track of the many named American collection, have often been amused as well as disgusted by the way anything and everything that declared itself "Socialist" was welcomed as a wonderful acquisition to the "movement."

"But," the reader will be asking, "what has all this to do with the Babbling Brook?" Well, to know all about a brook one has to go to its source where it "comes from haunts of coot and hern" and trace its windings.

"Till last by Philip's farm it flows To join the brimming river."

American readers of the Daily and Weekly People are doubtless familiar with the name of Lady Warwick. Indeed, it is but a short while ago that the capitalist press of the U. S. gave considerable space to yellow stories of the "philanthropy" and "practical Socialistic" performances of the countess, etc. And who is Lady Warwick? Ah, there's the point—and "thereby hangs a tale." And as tales within the tale are the tales of the "Babbling Brook" of the variegated morals of the "upper ten" and of the "trans-oceanic flashlights."

I come from breed of dukes and earls,  
Flow past the "Jersey Lily"

And make a princely "liaison"  
Let hubby willy nilly—

With sporty "toffs" I flirt around  
In hunting field or carriage,  
My "coco" calls not that I be bound  
By the love of marriage.

A deal of "blue-blood" game I bag,  
I join in wild debauches—  
With "Neddie Gueph" the jolly wag—  
Who gambles in the lodges.

But, once at baccarat they had  
A Knight who did some cheating—  
I "babbed," and Ned's man forbade  
Our "set" to give me greeting.

A circle now, perforce I sought  
When barred the Royal Heaven—  
There's "Labor politics"—great thought  
You see, I'm "more than seven."

Now for the tale of "aristocratic" rottenness which leads up to the "Flashlight." Most readers of The People are likely to know something of the career and reputation of his Britannic Majesty, the reason why operations have to be periodically performed upon his throat, the story of his relations with Lillie Langtry, the "Jersey Lily," the origin of the fashion of the "Alexandra lump," some thirty odd years ago when the court ladies aped the uncomfortable walk which his victimized wife was compelled to adopt. In fact, in Great Britain when "jolly good fellows" of either sex get together and indulge in "smutty" stories, more than twenty per cent. of them relate to the escapades, intrigues and rife debauches of the "noble" king whose loyal subjects slave in poverty to keep him on their backs. Some of the older comrades will probably remember the "Great Tranby Croft scandal," otherwise

known as the "baccarat" affair. At that time Edward, then Prince of Wales, with Sir Arthur Gordon Cumming, (a descendant of the Red Comyn, who in 1306, was stabbed by Robert the Bruce before the high altar in Grey friars Church, Dumfries) and others were staying at the lodge of some nouveaux riches named Wilson, if memory serves aright. The whole gang were having a rare old time, gambling, drinking and indulging in the vile orgies peculiar to "noble" time-killing parasites of their ilk. One night when they were all pretty well soaked with drink, the worthy seion of the clan of the Red Comyn cheated so clumsily in a game of baccarat that the others caught on and forced him to sign a declaration that he had been cheating and promising never to touch cards again. In the event of his keeping the promise, the company pledged themselves to keep the matter secret. His Royal Nibs of Wales just then had a "liaison" (how much nicer those French terms sound) so the gossips declared, with a high "sassy" dame called Lady Brook, wife of the eldest son of a peer of the realm. Of course in a confiding moment, Edward told his charming inamorata and the first thing Sir Cumming knew the Tranby Croft cheating incident was common property and "sassy" was cutting him dead. Henceforth the "lady" in the case became known as the "Babbling Brook." Sir Arthur, trusting to the promise of his erstwhile chums of the baccarat board, instituted a libel suit to clear his name, and Wales and the others were dragged into the witness box where Edward made an ass of himself and gave the whole snap away. The Queen and princess were wild with anger at Eddie's indiscreet charmer and the prince was

pretty mad himself. Consequently Lady Brook was ostracised in "Court" circles and barred from the Court Levees—those functions at which semi-nude women stand shivering for hours and suffer cold and hunger for the joy of being "presented" to royalty. This was more than twenty years ago and since then through the demise of the old earl, the "Babbling Brook" has succeeded to the title of Countess of Warwick. The Warwicks descend from the vicious old Earl of Warwick, who, in Keble's rebellion in the reign of Edward VI, massacred the revolting peasants with such a vengeance that the other nobles complained that if he continued they would have no laborers left to till the soil. Despite royal disfavor, however, she still had some pull in high "sassy," until recently, when it is alleged, she was detected at a friend's house trying to abstract some letters from a desk. This was more than the elastic sense of honor of "sassy" could stand and was to use an expressive Americanism, her social finish. Since then at assembly, hunting field, or elsewhere, she has been cut dead. Now, what was the poor woman to do? She had to find some occupation so as to keep on "babbling." So, behold, she took to politics!

I change from hunting to "hot air,"  
I chum with labor shirkers,  
From swiping letters time I spare  
To filch the brains of workers.

I chatter of the laborer's rights,  
Talk glib of high endeavor—  
Tho' frecks may come and frecks may go  
I "babble" on forever.

Capitalist politics are controlled by

"sassy," so the dear ostracised Countess couldn't get in there and very un- naturally decided that "Labor" politics was the bright particular sphere in which she should "shine" in future. And here is where the "Flashlight" on Transoceanic similarity comes in. The S. D. F. and the I. L. P. had a strenuous rivalry to see which should capture her as its very own. The S. D. F. won out, aided by the toadying of Hyndman, and at a public meeting in London she referred to herself as a "proud and convinced member."

This mutual adoption game just filled the bill of her ambition for variety and notoriety. She appears at their principal meetings clad in purple and fine line, wearing diamonds in her hair and on neck and arms, and painted and polished like an East Indian clipper on her first voyage. The S. D. F., or "Socialist" party of America (and Timbuctoo) also wants to be "respectable." Has it not opened its arms and welcomed to its bosom the reverend Herrons and others to furnish it "intellect" and "brains" with which to invent bourgeois platforms for it? And who will say that its counterpart, the British Social Democratic Federation is not equally "respectable." Has it not its Hyndmans to graciously condescend to uplift the unappreciative common herd, and above all a real live, bejeweled Countess?

But some American Kangaroo will be heard exclaiming "that is 'abuse'!" and the British S. D. F. will re-echo the yelp. It certainly would not be the thing to refer to shady pasts did it not serve to illumine cloudy presents. It is "abuse" in America to thus throw light on the present antics of an armory-building Carey and a Herron and the party that endorses them. Likewise is it "abuse" in Britain to trace the source of a "Babbling Brook" and by so doing indicate the composition of the muddy (muddled) river into which it flows. That the influence of old associations is still felt by her "ladyship" is shown by a recent incident which the writer knows of from good authority. The Countess was, a

few weeks ago, speaking at a "Socialist" meeting in the South of England. Ben Tillett and others were present, but the "Babbling Brook" was the "piece de resistance" of the evening. She spoke very indistinctly, however, which led one of the auditors to wonder why. Hearing the remark, Tillett exclaimed, "The Countess of Warwick is as drunk as a—!" What a beautiful bunch. How easily the composite picture of the gang on both sides of the ocean can be drawn. But there is a Nemesis in sight of the crowd and they are painfully aware of the fact. That is why they so eagerly shout "abuse!" As in America the sturdy Socialist Labor Party continues to expose the frauds and travesties upon the sacred name of Socialism, so also does the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain persist and it is slowly, but surely, succeeding in the work of tearing blinders from the eyes of the proletariat and helping them see clearly along the road to emancipation.

I mumble when too "full" to speak  
I try to make addresses—  
I brazen stand with painted cheek  
And diamonds in my tresses.

The labor fakir I've in tow  
I've charmed the S. D. F.  
Tho' frauds may come and frecks may go,  
I "babble" on forever.

Thus endeth the tale of a "Babbling Brook" and the tales within the tale through which the writer hopes he has succeeded in throwing a trans-oceanic "Flashlight" on freakdom. This is the great acquisition of the S. D. F.

Ontlooker.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.



## in the Chicago Manifesto

These are open for the discussion to Party members and non-Party members alike.]

From Henry Edwards, Member Socialist Labor Party.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 23.—That the Chicago Manifesto pertaining to the organization of an industrial union should be the cause of so much comment has been given vent to in the columns of *The People* is not to be wondered at, but that this comment should be of so many hues, coming as it largely does from members who were, so to speak, the formulators of the Socialist Labor Party's declaration of allegiance to the principles of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance at the last convention of the Party, and who, moreover, upon that occasion had plenty of opportunities to exchange opinions about the organization (S. T. & L. A.) of which the said S. L. P. which they represented is but the reflection, has been and is such an irritating disappointment not only to me but also to other members of the Party with whom I am personally acquainted that I cannot forbear expressing my wonder at such incongruous attitude on the part of some of the commentators on said Manifesto towards what I thought was an established and well-known policy of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, of which we, the Socialist Labor Party, are not the head, which, if we were, would leave the body in a pitiful plight if chopped off, but simply the means or mode of attaining its object, said Alliance being ready at any time to resort to other means if its recourse to political measures should become impossible or impracticable owing to machinations of the Capitalist Class.

The more I reflect upon the contributions bearing upon this so-called new industrial movement, the more do I become convinced that the contributors show too much eagerness for this movement, a good deal of thoughtlessness or forgetfulness (whichever you please), and much too much misapprehension of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance's attitude towards the Working Class generally.

Am I right or wrong? Let us see. Has it not been clearly stated in the declaration of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance (I would prefer calling it the Socialist Industrial Alliance) that its mission is to drill the Working Class in the theoretic understanding of its class interests, to solidify it for the accomplishment of its emancipation from wage slavery, and to prepare the organized form of production that will prevail in a Socialist state of society, while it, in the meantime, resists the encroachment of the Capitalist Class? If then, these declarations express the purpose of the Alliance and, more, express them comprehensively and satisfactorily which, I think, they do; and further, if these purposes are all important and all sufficient to a true working-class economic organization, is it not reasonable to expect it to be oblivious to all thinking men alike that the attitude of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance toward any other workingmen organization cannot be but that of a guide, an instructor, an exemplar, or, if you please, of an older and more experienced brother, aye, a brother who despises and chastises not his younger and less experienced brothers, but corrects, instructs, and reprimands them, if necessary, with the authority, wisdom and firmness looked for in all older and more experienced brothers by sensible and less experienced brothers?

### I.

From Herman Richter, Member

Detroit, May 30.—The questions raised by the Chicago conference and its manifesto are two in nature, first, those of interest to members of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance mainly—Shall delegates be sent? Shall they go with or without instructions? What shall be their attitude when participating? Second—Those questions which spring from the present condition of the working class in this country and its efforts to change them in its favor, viz.—What must be the basis for the proposed new organization? What must be its form, and what the relation between the political and economic organization?

The answer to the first question can be none other than an unhesitating yes; because it is the duty of any class-conscious Socialist to be present if possible, wherever a bona fide attempt is made to organize the working class on a proper basis. The question as to instructions has been ably answered by Comrade De Leon in the first part of his confession of faith. Any other instruction outside of those implied by being a class-conscious Socialist and a member of its organization are more of a hindrance than an advantage in a deliberative assembly. The attitude of the delegates must be to use all proper means at hand that the work of the convention be guided by the lessons of the history of the labor movement and forces

Assuming that this attitude of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance towards other workingmen organizations be agreed to by its members, it would be natural to expect that said Alliance would ever be ready to set the members of these organizations aright if called upon to do so, and it might also, and with good reason, be expected of said Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance that it would offer its assistance to these organizations when needed, even though it be not asked for and the possibilities were that such proffered assistance would be rejected; but it passeth my limited understanding how the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance can aid in the organization of a new industrial organization, as was done when its organizer helps to draft this meritorious Manifesto, thus stamping it with the approval of the organization he represents, and binds it to participate in—what? In the organization of a union with principles more essential to the interests of the Working Class than are those of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, or one with an industrial feature that the Alliance cannot mold? Oh, no! But simply because it might hurt the feelings of some younger and less experienced brothers to come to the Alliance for assistance and information, when as a matter of fact, whatever little knowledge about a bona fide economic organization these younger and less experienced brothers possess was imparted to them by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

To be brief, let me say that I for one do not favor this roundabout way of Comrade Daniel De Leon to win over the members of other workingmen organizations, nor do I believe a coup d'état upon this occasion is worth while; and were it not that the Alliance has authorized its organizer to proceed as he did (an authorization which must be inferred from its call for contributions to defray the expense of sending delegates to the convention called for in said Manifesto) I would repeat what I said when the question was up about sending delegates to the Amsterdam Congress, which was: Stay away; aye, stay away, from all congresses and conventions not called for by the Socialist Labor Party either of Great Britain, France or Bulgaria, not to mention our own little country; nor send any delegates to any convention or conference for which the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance (or if you prefer the Socialist Industrial Alliance) has not issued the call, unless they go in the capacity of older and more experienced brothers, ready to instruct, advise, or reprimand, if need be, our less experienced brother.

Therefore, Comrades of the Alliance, when you send delegates to this convention in Chicago, outline the lesson they are to teach theirs and our fellow workingmen. By so doing you might be saving yourselves the trouble of criticizing your delegates upon their return for not having done what you expected them to do as was the case after the Amsterdam Congress, when the members of the Party woke up and did not know whether they were in Bulgaria or Italy, actually forgetting that they were sleeping in the United States of America, and belonged to an organization of workingmen that was fully capable of managing its own affairs and did not have to go to Europe for advice.

basis but also made possible the enlistment of such aid that finally brought about victory.

A Declaration of Independence by the working class must emanate from the Chicago convention or its efforts will spell failure, the beggar's attitude and the harmonizing spirit of the Gompers' unionist must be confounded, opposed and supplanted by a self-reliant spirit that springs from the recognition of the working class importance in social production and an organization of men who know their rights and how to secure them. A mere change from craft unions to industrial organization does not contain such a declaration: it merely conforms to changed conditions of industry. Although conducive to proper organization it can be as impure and as simple as any branch of the fakirization. Besides, if only a change in form and not in principle takes place the Gompersites will soon outflank the new organization as is evident by the reorganization of central bodies in several cities along industrial lines. Let us emphasize that it is not a question of craft organization or industrial union, but the issue must be a LABOR ORGANIZATION CONTROLLED BY CAPITALIST PRINCIPLE AND POLICIES, or a labor organization standing UPON ITS OWN CLASS INTEREST, OPPOSED TO CAPITALISM.

If one looks at the public and private activity of the working class as a whole in this country, he cannot escape the fact of the total absence of class instinct, and a corrupted and degenerated conception of their relation to society. Comrade Bohm, in his report from Kansas City, published in the *Weekly People* of February 11, 1905, pointed out some of the causes for this situation. The new organization must take notice thereof and use all its means to overcome this stagnant and retarding spirit.

There can be no doubt that one of the most vital points to come up for consideration will be:—What is the proper relation between the economic and political organization of the wage working class? The phrase in the manifesto, "No affiliation with a political party," indicates a wrong conception, because the economic and political organization are not independent bodies, which may or may not be affiliated. As society is an organic body, like a human being, political and economic activity is the action of different organs of the same body, an attempt to separate the same means to paralyze and cripple the healthy function of the body.

To illustrate their relation, let society be represented by a human being; the activity of the brain is similar to political action and the other parts of the human body correspond to the economic construction of the social body. Who will talk about affiliating if the above illustrates their relation? The nonsensical and harmful effect is evident.

We live in capitalist society, co-

operation in production is a fact; organization essential; a regulation of the various branches necessary. Politics is the means through which it is accomplished similar to the control of the movements of the limbs by the brain. They are mutually supporting each other: either of them may take the initiative and the other follow. The raising of an arm may set the brain in motion, or a thought may cause the arm to raise. The economic organization takes care of the particular interest of each industry; and the political organization gives expression to those interests necessary for the successful working of the whole. To be successful the new organization must give recognition and unmistakable expression to this relation. The matter of indorsing a political party is then easily solved. The wage workers' class interests are identical. Only one political party can give expression thereof. With the capitalist it is different: its several interests bring forth more parties.

The economic organization of the wage worker cannot for a long time dodge the question of endorsement, so long as several parties lay claim to the representation of the workers' requirement for emancipation even if it waives at the formative period a decision on the matter, for the reason that the union lacks the coercive power of the present state, and must depend for the execution of its decisions upon the persuasion and convictions of its members of the propriety and necessity of the decision.

Comrade De Leon, in his confession of faith, raises this tactical question to a matter of principle when he attributes the indorsement of a political organization to the crude days of infancy in the labor movement, useless in full development. I think this is a grievous error and has caused much confusion. It seems to me the major part of Comrade De Leon's confession spells diplomacy, and the policy of making one man the incarnation of the labor movement by again so conspicuously booming E. V. Debs, reminds one of the days of M. J. Barnes and Thos. Hickey in the history of the Socialist Labor Party.

The working class will not be emancipated by diplomacy, but by straightforward, though laborious, instruction. Most of the articles that have been published in *The People*, have ended with a utopian hope as to numerical strength, if the new organization is born. What facts have they to stand upon? The experience of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance will relatively have to be gone over again; but capitalist development, and its effects upon the working class, coupled with sound Socialist education, will, before long, make the worker immune to capitalist influence and make class consciousness the pivotal point of the working class movement. By active participation the Chicago convention may be the means of shortening the time to final victory.

### A VALUABLE SUGGESTION.

To the readers of the Daily and Weekly People.—The time for the proposed Industrial Union Convention draws near and, without doubt, the large majority of the readers of the Daily and Weekly People would like to know the full proceedings of said convention. Therefore, I recommend that we assist financially the management of the Daily and Weekly People to furnish us with a complete stenographic report of the doings of the convention. Such a report will be of indisputable value to the Labor Movement. Hoping that this proposition will meet with your approval,

C. A. Luedcke.

Rochester, N. Y., May 17.

### THE CHICAGO STENOGRAPHIC FUND.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Approving of Comrade C. A. Luedcke's suggestion of printing, or at least recording, stenographically, the proceedings of the convention about to be held in Chicago on June 27 next, I send fifty cents to the fund for that purpose, and respectfully suggest that if sufficient interest in the doings of the convention be manifested by comrades and others, that a pamphlet devoted to the subject of it be sent to the contributors to the fund, in proportion to the cost of pamphlet and amount of contributions.

W. D. Fitzgerald.

Dorchester, Mass., May 29.

### II.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed find \$1.00 for helping to defray the expenses of reportorial work during the coming June convention at Chicago. I consider that in order to make *The People* popular we must make it a necessity to every individual who would be posted on the labor movement of America, or of the world.

By all means the Socialist Labor Party must deliver the goods to the Chicago convention, whether it is a

operation in production is a fact; organization essential; a regulation of the various branches necessary. Politics is the means through which it is accomplished similar to the control of the movements of the limbs by the brain. They are mutually supporting each other: either of them may take the initiative and the other follow. The raising of an arm may set the brain in motion, or a thought may cause the arm to raise. The economic organization takes care of the particular interest of each industry; and the political organization gives expression to those interests necessary for the successful working of the whole. To be successful the new organization must give recognition and unmistakable expression to this relation. The matter of indorsing a political party is then easily solved. The wage workers' class interests are identical. Only one political party can give expression thereof. With the capitalist it is different: its several interests bring forth more parties.

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forward movement or not. I would not debate over a mere endorsement, but I shall consider it criminal negligence on the part of the Socialist Labor Party not to deliver the goods to the workers, and in the straightest and most pointed way draw their eyes from the surface issues, and show how they are robbed in the work shop, not on the field of taxation, as the Hearst sheets are trying to lead us to believe.

We don't mind which gets licked, the Standard Oil or Lawson. What we want is to take the full product of our toil straight, merely leaving them a bunch of vacuum to fight over.

Yours fraternally,

A. E. Norman,

Los Angeles, Cal., May 26.

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P. Wegener, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. .... 50  
M. Fitzgerald, Dorchester, Mass. .... 50  
J. Levitch, City ..... 1.00  
Lizzie Kling, Congress, N. Y. .... 50  
E. Leske, Congress, N. Y. .... 50

Total .....\$19.30

### BUFFALO CHANGES.

Section Erie County, S. L. P., Buffalo, N. Y., has changed its business meeting nights from the first and third Saturday each month, at 527 Main street, to every Monday night at 19 West Mohawk street, Room 510.

Regular open air meetings will be held at the corner of Main and Mohawk streets, every Tuesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evening, at eight p. m.

### PHILADELPHIA AGITATION.

Section Philadelphia, Socialist Labor Party, will hold an open air meeting at Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue, on Saturday evening, June 10, at 8 p. m.

Members of the Party and readers of *The People* are urgently requested to attend the meeting.

### MARXIAN LEAGUE.

(Continued from page 1.)

stood as a parliamentary constitutional motion, and was carried.

Next, a committee of five were elected and given full power to arrange matters of affiliation between the Marxian League and Section San Francisco of the Socialist Labor Party. Well, next evening the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party was crowded. The whole committee of the League was present. They presented the Section with the request of the League to be admitted into the Socialist Labor Party as a branch of Section San Francisco—and their request was granted.

The following resolution was drawn up and adopted, as read:

Let it hereby be resolved that we, the undersigned, duly elected members of the committee to find ways and means to affiliate the Marxian League with the Socialist Labor Party, report as follows:

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party stands for the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class, and hence, therefore, is the only party truly representing Working Class interest; therefore be it Resolved, That we, the duly authorized committee of the Marxian League affiliate the League with the Socialist Labor Party, and hereby affix our signatures.

Emil J. Kern  
George D. O'Hanrahan.  
Sam Schmidt  
Frank Sulzer  
Lewis Herman

This action took place on Tuesday, May 23. The following day some of the comrades went to the Marxian League headquarters to find an old time resigned member of the League, a good friend of Rosenthal and Vaughan, busily engaged in screwing off the electric light fixtures, claiming same to be his. The comrades realized then that the Marxian League property was not safe in the old headquarters. They got in communication with their executive officers and they instructed them to remove everything to the Socialist Labor Party headquarters. The next day the minority of the League, when they learned what had happened, gave a big tale of woe to the reporters of the capitalist newspapers, an account of which every one of the big dailies in 'Frisco gave in an article more or less untrue. Rosenthal and others came around with all sorts of moral quibbles, wanting to know why such an honest man as Comrade S. Rosenthal was ousted from the organization? They were told that revolutionary action called for it.

The Socialist Labor Party is expected to march into the Co-operative Commonwealth some of these days in more or less the same manner as the Marxian League got into the S. L. P. And there will be perhaps, after all has happened, a good many more moral quibblers, who will say: "Oh, I don't think it was hardly fair", but humanity will sweep by them without giving them any recognition whatever.

Yours for the Revolution,

Lewis Herman.

P. S.—The man who was taking the fixtures out of the Marxian League, W. De Latimer, the good friend of S. Rosenthal and George Vaughan, is now in jail, charged with felony.

### OHIO S. L. P. NOMINATES.

(Continued from page 1.)

economically strong against the economically weak.

To accomplish such a result we must strive with all our might. The Socialist Labor Party, the only true representative of the American working class, calls upon that class to assert its manhood and, in the name of all brow-beaten and down-trodden sons of toil, and in the name of the maltreated children of the present and the generation to come, put an end to capitalist brutality for all time.

### RESOLUTION NO. 1:

Whereas, The style of unionism known as pure and simple, has most signally failed to better the conditions of the working class.

Whereas, Such unionism, instead of dignifying and ennobling the toiler, holds him up to the scorn and contempt of the capitalist class, a victim of government by injunction, a target for the bullets of the militia.

Whereas, The action of the so-called leaders of the striking workmen of the Interborough Railway Company of New York, in traitorously betraying them into the hands of August Belmont and his associates, is another proof, one of the well-nigh countless ones, of the treachery, to their brethren, of these labor liutenants of the capitalist class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we condemn in unmeasured terms such unionism, and that we call upon the working class to organize industrially into the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, an organization

## History of a Proletarian ...Family... Across the Ages

By Eugene Sue.

Translated by Daniel De Leon.

In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we know something of the times that have gone before. The generations are like links in a chain, all connected. The study, by which we can learn what has been done and thought before us, is history, and this is perhaps the most fascinating of all studies. Many historians fill their books with nothing but battles and the doings of "great" men, but happily this style of writing history is becoming obsolete, and the history of the people is taking its place. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history of the people we can better understand how the great men achieved prominence. Eugene Sue has given us in the form of fiction the best universal history extant. It is a monumental work entitled "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages."

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that will back up the political wing of the revolutionist army and be ready, through its methods of discipline, to take possession of all industries at the behest of the Socialist Labor Party, upon the victory at the polls of that party; be it further

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the Chicago Manifesto calling upon the working class to organize industrially, as a sign that the working class of this country is at last upon the right track.

### RESOLUTION NO. 2:

Whereas, the Socialist Labor Party press at the present time is recognized by all industrial unionists; both in the Socialist Labor Party and the "Socialist" party, as the only educator of the working class on class conscious lines; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we endorse the attitude of the Party press on all questions, both economic and political, and again we urge upon the Party membership the necessity of working for an ever larger circulation of all the organs owned and controlled by the Party, as the need of sound Socialist teaching was never so urgent as at the present time.

Section Cleveland was elected as the seat of the State Executive Committee. A collection taken up for the State Agitation Fund netted the amount of \$12.40.

The convention then adjourned with three rousing cheers for the Socialist Labor Party.

P. C. Christiansen, Secretary.

### Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 295½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 906 Market street, Room 15. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at Exchange Hall corner of Sangamon and Monroe street.

All communications to Section Toronto to be sent to G. A. V. Kemp, organizer Section Toronto, Brimcombe P. O. Ont. Canada.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307½ Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2:30 P. M.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and

A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workmen invited Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 71 Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8:00 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

Section Indianapolis. Meetings first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 29½ South Delaware street, third floor.

Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxiliary Reading Room, room 10 avenue Theatre Bldg., Woodward avenue. Open every evening. Sunday all day. Discussion upon interesting topics every Sunday evening. All are welcome.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.



## WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 5 New Made St., New York.  
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the  
Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the  
New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office,  
correspondents are requested to keep a  
copy of their articles, and not to expect  
them to be returned. Consequently, no  
stamps should be sent for return.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1898.....	3,058
In 1899.....	21,157
In 1900.....	36,564
In 1901.....	34,191
In 1902.....	34,172

The tradesman thrives and grows rich  
by the pride and wastefulness of youth;  
the husbandman by the dearth of  
grain; the architect by the ruin of build-  
ings; the lawyers and officers of justice  
by suits and contentions of men; nay,  
even the honor and offices of divines are  
derived from our deaths and our vices.  
A physician takes no health in the pleas-  
ure even of his friends; nor a soldier in  
the peace of his country and so of the  
rest.

## NOW, FOR A BRET HART!

The vast Russian Armada is now,  
partly floating in Japanese harbors as  
prizes of war, partly lying deep buried  
at the bottom of the Korean Strait, with  
about 9,000 of the marines that manned  
it, together with three admirals, strew-  
ing like "leaves on the strand," the  
strands of Japan in the Eucyre game  
that "superior" races have delighted in,  
and that, with "cards that were stocked"  
and alevies, which were "stuffed full of  
aces and bowers," they delighted in in-  
flicting upon "backward" races as an  
evidence of their "superiority." The  
Jap variety of "Ah Sin" in Bret Hart's  
great poem has turned up, with results  
that materially amend the issue of the  
encounter narrated by the poet.

"Superior" civilization has long played  
the Eucyre game of raising mechanical  
expertise to the standard by which  
morality was to be gauged, and turned  
the false standard into a cloak under  
which to practice and conceal immorali-  
ty: the Jap "Ah Sin" has gone them,  
"several better" on mechanical expert-  
ness.

"Superior" civilization has long played  
the Eucyre game of duplicity as the  
evidence of Christianity: the Jap "Ah  
Sin" gave them points on that score  
in the encounter in the Korean Strait,  
where placid-looking waters concealed  
mines and submarines, that sent ships  
and men to kingdom come.

"Superior" civilization has long played  
the Eucyre game of brutality as the  
arbiters of nations: lo, the Jap "Ah Sin"  
thought to himself, is that the game!  
and he won hands down and to spare.

All along the line the Jap "Ah Sin"  
outwitted the frauds and bullies at their  
own game, with a success that leaves the  
Russian "Bill Nye" breathless and  
speechless, too speechless and breathless  
to do aught but sputter "Perdy!"

Oh, for a Bret Hart to take the in-  
spiration of the solemn drama, and with-  
al the humor thereof, and furnish a com-  
panion piece to the "Plain Language  
from Truthful James!" While awaiting  
the advent of that poem, we deem it  
eminently timely to reproduce the  
rhymes, which now acquire historic im-  
portance, as the foreshadowing, thirty-  
five years ago, of events that were to  
come to pass just as soon as the "back-  
ward" Asiatic would have added physical  
powers to his "backward" genius at the  
game of Eucyre that "superior" races  
were forcing upon him—

## PLAIN LANGUAGE FROM TRUTHFUL

JAMES TABLE MOUNTAIN,

1870.

Which I wish to remark,  
And my language is plain,  
That for ways that are dark,  
And for tricks that are vain,  
The heathen Chinese is peculiar.

Which the same I would rise to explain.  
Ah Sin was his name;  
And I shall not deny  
In regard to the same  
What that name might imply,  
But his smile it was pensive and child-  
like.

As I frequent remarked to Bill Nye.

It was August the third;  
And quite soft was the skies;  
Which it might be inferred  
That Ah Sin was likewise;  
Yet he played it that day upon William  
And me in a way I despise.

Which we had a small game,  
And Ah Sin took a hand:  
It was Eucyre. The same  
He did not understand;  
But he smiled as he sat by the table,  
With a smile that was childlike and bland.

Yet the cards they were stocked  
In a way that I grieve.

And my feelings were shocked  
At the state of Nye's sleeve:  
Which was stuffed full of aces and  
borders,  
And the same with intent to deceive.

But the hands that were played  
By that heathen Chinese,  
And the points that he made,  
Were quite frightful to see.—  
Till at last he put down a right bower,  
Which the same Nye had dealt unto me.

Then I looked up at Nye,  
And he gazed upon me;  
And he rose with a sigh,  
And said, "Can this be?  
We are ruined by Chinese cheap labor"—  
And he went for that heathen Chinese.

In the scene that ensued  
I did not take a hand,  
But the floor it was strewn  
Like the leaves on the strand  
With the cards that Ah Sin had been  
hiding,  
In the game "he did not understand."

In his sleeves, which were long,  
He had twenty-four packs,—  
Which was coming it strong,  
Yet I state but the facts;  
And we found on his nails, which were  
taper,  
What is frequent in tapers,—that's wax.

Which is why I remark,  
And my language is plain,  
That for ways that are dark,  
And for tricks that are vain,  
The heathen Chinese is peculiar,—  
Which the same I am free to maintain.

## WHY GO TO EUROPE?

The latest outcome of the struggle  
in Philadelphia with the boodle gas al-  
dermen, is the decision of the Com-  
mittee of Seventy to send its chairman,  
John C. Winston, to Europe to study  
"municipal ownership," and bring back  
a report how it can best be attained here.  
Why go so far to ascertain a thing upon  
which our own country can give full and  
varied information?

Take, for instance, our Brooklyn  
Bridge. Whether viewed as a trophy of  
architecture, of engineering or of so-  
ciology, the Brooklyn Bridge is monum-  
ental. Not all the municipalized franchises  
of Europe put together can hold a candle  
to that one monument of American  
"municipalization." As to the Glasgow  
example, it is simply not "in it."

The Brooklyn Bridge was built by the  
joint municipalities of New York and  
Brooklyn. What "municipalization"  
means under capitalist rule began to be  
exemplified from the inception of the  
Bridge. That phase of the matter may  
be summed up in the name that the  
Bridge obtained during its protracted  
construction—Steal. Finally, the struc-  
ture was ready and put in operation, and  
immediately thereupon "municipaliza-  
tion" started. The deaths of pneumonia  
among the Bridge employees was some-  
thing appalling; wages were low, hours  
long, on the wind-swept structure. But  
so far, only the municipalized employees  
suffered. The "public" was thereupon  
operated upon. The operation was suc-  
cessful. The cars were made more and  
more uncomfortable, the trains fewer  
and more irregular, the crowds became  
more crushing,—until finally the traction  
capitalist concerns gobbled up the whole  
thing and now run the affair as they  
run their private shops. "Municipali-  
zation" conducted under the capitalist  
system, with, of course, the political  
agencies of Capitalism in charge, made  
a perfect exhibition of itself—Labor  
was not (how else could it be?) a whit  
better off; Capital was (what is there  
to prevent it?) decidedly benefited.

But it should not need any such spe-  
cial instances to establish the point.  
Water can not rise above its source.  
The product of Capitalism can not  
choose but have the capitalist taint.  
The taint is twofold—the obverse and  
reverse of the same medal. The ob-  
verse of the medal presents Labor ex-  
ploited, ground down, as a human mer-  
chandise whose supply steadily rises in  
the labor-market, can not choose but  
be ground down; the medal's reverse  
presents corruption, speculation, fraud  
and the whole decalogue of crimes tri-  
umphantly festering. There is not a  
single privately owned capitalist concern  
that does not present the two aspects:  
some seem to have them less pronoun-  
cedly, but then only when not probed  
by an investigation. Investigation uni-  
formly proves them all abreast of  
one another in both respects. The New  
York gas investigation is but the fresh-  
est instance, while the corruption in the  
Army, the Navy and all other public  
concerns of Capitalism proves the point  
further. By no chemical process can  
the taint that cleaves to the individual  
capitalist firm be dissolved by plac-  
ing any plant in the collective hands  
of the Capitalist Class, through its po-  
litical agencies. Of this fact, America,  
being ravenously capitalist, can fur-  
nish infinitely more numerous and con-  
vincing instances than semi-feudal cap-  
italist Europe. America, not Europe,

is the field that the capitalist schemers  
after "municipalization" should study,  
gloat over and gather inspiration from.  
Mr. John C. Winston had better stay  
at home—unless his purpose is to illus-  
trate, how capitalist municipalization  
schemes can be made to benefit the cap-  
italist in their earliest stages by fur-  
nishing him with a pretext for a trip  
abroad where he may "do" the gay  
cities of Europe at the expense of the  
boobies at home.

## BAD NEWS FOR THE UPSTART

FAKIR.

The fakir of ten years ago is not the  
sole fakir of to-day. Ten years ago  
he was the only thing; but that was  
when an even sleeker article than him-  
self had not yet stepped upon the stage.  
The name of "fakir" was, in those days,  
applied only to men active in the Union  
Movement of Labor, but only as rep-  
resentatives of the Capitalist Class in  
the Unions. Of course these men lied,  
of course they were frauds, in short,  
of course they were fakirs. But there  
was one redeeming or, rather, palliat-  
ing feature about them, and that was  
that, being so wholly identified with the  
Capitalist Class, whose lackeys they  
are, they entertained an earnest con-  
tempt for all theories that claimed to  
be able to raise the workingman. Im-  
bued from the crowns of their heads to  
the soles of their feet with the cap-  
italist idea that the Working Class is  
neither capable of emancipating itself,  
nor fit to run society, the former fakir  
interpreted the prevalent ignorance  
among the workingman as an inherent  
quality of the worker. Starting from  
such premises and adjusting his "prin-  
ciples" to the material interests that  
went hand in hand with them, the  
fakir of ten years ago was, and his  
kindred down to to-day continues to  
be, an open foe of Socialism.

It took the appearance of the sleeker  
article upon the scene to bring into  
relief this virtue, as in a way, it may  
be called, the virtue of sincerity in the  
stupidity of the olden fakir. The  
sleeker article could not, it is true,  
not even to save his life, give a correct  
definition of Socialism or of any of its  
tenets, but he realizes that Socialism  
is a powerful thing, claims to be a  
Socialist, plagiarizes the arguments  
made by Socialists which he handles  
as a fence and sets himself up, as a  
"Socialist," to compete with the olden  
fakir for graft. What he is after the  
olden fakir was not dull enough not to  
perceive; but the olden fakir hoped to  
be able to utilize him as an antidote to  
the Socialist Labor Party, and, above  
all, hoped to satisfy the fellow with a  
crumb. With the time the olden fakir  
saw his double mistake: the Socialist  
Labor Party was not antidotal, and  
the recent upstart would not be sat-  
isfied with crumbs: he had started for  
the many-sided graft of the olden fakir  
and was tugging hard for it. Among  
the favorite grafts are fat commit-  
teeships, secret and otherwise, on  
strikes, and delegations to conven-  
tions. Thus grafting both upon pure  
simplicity and upon Socialism the  
upstart fakir sailed along for a while,  
until, like the jackdaw in fable, he fi-  
nally got into trouble—the Socialist  
pilloried him, and now the olden fakir  
is "onto" him and going for his scalp.  
The Ironworkers' organ, the official or-  
gan of the Ironworkers' Unions in the  
building trade and controlled by the  
olden fakirs, issues this ukase against  
the upstarts:

"See to it that no Socialist is sent  
to a central body or to a convention  
as a delegate. This may seem arbitrary  
advice at first thought, but when we  
consider the fact that we are endeavor-  
ing to combat insidious and unscrupu-  
lous foes, whose very existence in our  
ranks is a constant menace to us, we  
should stifle all such thoughts and use  
the big stick effectively."

This is bad news, had as can be to  
the upstart fakirs. Only they sought  
to compete with the older ones for  
jobs in pure and simple Unions. Their  
only chance of success has been de-  
stroyed by the indestructibility of the  
Socialist Labor Party, and now they  
have become unqualified nuisances to  
the olden fakirs, so unqualified that the  
graft of jobs that they were after is to  
be taken from them. Poor upstarts in  
fakirism!

## THE SAME OLD WEIGELONI.

Readers of The People will remember  
the series of sledge-hammer blows  
dealt by Ernest Trautmann upon the  
heads of the International Executive  
Board of the Brewers' Union in his  
statement, published in these columns,  
regarding the conduct of the Board in  
thwarting the will of the rank and file,  
as expressed by referendum, and how-  
ing to the crack of the Gompers whip,  
that demanded the sacrifice of Traut-  
mann, in the vain hope of injuring the  
prospects of the Industrial Union that  
is to be launched in Chicago on the 27th  
of this month. It will be remembered  
that one of the sledge-hammer blows

was that the said Board harbored, and  
acted in obedience to, capitalist politi-  
cians, one of whom, Priesterbach, was  
a member of a Democratic party orga-  
nization, the Jefferson Club of St. Louis.  
And now comes the answer in a sup-  
plement to the "Brauer-Zeitung", placed,  
since Trautmann's removal, in charge  
of Giovanni Weigeloni, the name that  
Mr. John Weigel assumed when run-  
ning for alderman in an Italian ward in  
the city of Elizabeth, N. J. The an-  
swer is typical of Giovanni. After pro-  
nouncing Trautmann a "fabalist", Gio-  
vanni proceeds to "prove" him one by  
admitting every important fact. One  
instance will typify the rest. This is  
what Giovanni says, over the signature  
of the "Int. Executive Board", on the  
subject of the Priesterbach treason to  
the Working Class:

"By what right does Trautmann use  
this argument and in this case when  
only INTERNAL MATTERS, [the  
underscoring is ours] concerning the  
International Union of United Brewery  
Workmen is discussed?"

The "argument" is truly Weigelonic;  
it excels even the "arguments" which  
one of Giovanni's predecessors, Yawcop  
Franz, used to perform in the columns  
of the "Brauer-Zeitung."

If the Priesterbach affair, despite the  
Union's endorsement of the "Socialist"  
party, must be excluded on the ground  
that only INTERNAL MATTERS concern-  
ing the Union are allowable, then it  
must follow that Giovanni considers  
the membership in another party on the  
part of a member of the Executive  
Board of a body, which endorsed a cer-  
tain party, to be an EXTERNAL MATTER.  
But "external" and "in-  
ternal" are both relative terms, the sense  
of which depends upon the spot that  
the one using them stands on. To a  
man in the Democratic party the affairs  
of the brewers' Union are "external",  
and the affairs of the Democratic party  
are "internal"; to a man in the brewers'  
Union, the affairs of the Jefferson Club  
are "external", and the affairs of the  
brewers' Union are "internal." But  
how about a man who stands in both?  
Which, to him, is "internal" and which  
"external"? Has he a divided alle-  
giance? Is he to use an expression  
from the brewers' world, seeing the  
topic is a brewers' topic—is he "half-  
and-half"? Where is a Priesterbach—  
a member of the Executive Board of  
an organization that endorsed the "So-  
cialist" party—"internal", and where is  
the gentleman "external"—in the body  
that endorsed the "Socialist" party, or  
in the Jefferson Club, a body that en-  
dorses the Democratic party? Giovan-  
ni's "reasoning" decides the question in  
favor of the Jefferson Club. According  
to his reasoning, Priesterbach is "at  
home" in the Jefferson Club, and  
"abroad" on the Executive Board of  
the brewers' Union; accordingly, that,  
on the same reasoning that a traveler  
abroad will not and should not be both-  
ered by the foreigners whom he visits  
on the score of his private conduct at  
home, a Priesterbach traveler abroad  
in the foreign land of the brewers' Ex-  
ecutive Board should not be molested  
on account of, let alone twitted with,  
his private conduct in the land of his  
home, the Jefferson Club—which in-  
volves exactly the point made by Traut-  
mann.

That Giovanni should prove Traut-  
mann true, after starting with calling  
him a "fabalist", is one of Giovanni's  
ways. Always a wobbler, always a  
muddle-head, always a double-dealing  
"Ohrfreigen-Gesicht", the gentleman was  
run into a hole in Elizabeth, then in  
Newark, then in Boston, and now the  
"foreign land" of the Executive Board  
of the brewers, in which Priesterbach  
is travelers from "at home", providen-  
tially invites him to run himself into  
a hole in Cincinnati.

An adherent of Alexander, in the  
Equitable fight, has denounced the  
Frick report as "a gigantic scheme to  
wrest control of the Equitable's vast  
millions while the society was in ex-  
tremity." This denunciation is, most  
likely, true. Capitalism always profits  
from extremities. It is the extremities  
of the Working Class that enable the  
Capitalist Class to exploit it through  
the wages system and the private own-  
ership of capital, on which it is based.  
It was the extremities of the people  
during the coal strike that enabled the  
coal barons to increase the prices and  
reap millions in the midst of industrial  
warfare and general suffering. Cap-  
italism stands like the brigands at an  
oasis in the desert, ready to profit at  
all times from the extremities of the  
social caravan.

## Says "The Sun":

"We are living in a period which  
promises to be the most revolutionary  
in human history. The drama of hu-  
man society was never more exciting  
than it is now."

All of which we endorse; only add-  
ing, that in this drama the Working  
Class is playing a leading part. As  
it develops, it will be found to occupy  
the center of the stage.

"Wages"—An Echo of  
"Wages, Marriage  
and the Church".

Daily and Weekly People:

I request space in The People for ex-  
planatory note and correction on the  
above polemic.

I confess that I made an error and  
departed from the method I started out  
with, when I made the statement: "a  
mere pittance called wages."

However, I am neither a professional  
speaker nor a professional writer, and  
I hope the readers of The People,  
Daily and Weekly, will excuse the er-  
ror. I had noticed the error after I  
mailed my manuscript and before it  
was published, but thought I was then  
too late to make correction.

That portion of the article should  
have read thus: The value of a com-  
modity is its cost of production in so-  
cially necessary human labor. Labor-  
power is a commodity, and therefore  
its value in exchange, its price, e. g.,  
"wages", is its cost of production in  
socially necessary human labor, which  
means to the laborer, i. e., the vendor  
of labor-power, his meals, a bed to lie  
on, his clothing, a shack to shelter  
him and propagation of his species, in  
short, the reproduction of his labor-  
power.

Otherwise, my part of the contro-  
versy is substantially my interpretation  
(synthetic) of Marx, and I hope it  
contains more synthetic reasoning than  
does the editor of The People's reply to  
L. K. Brooklyn, N. Y., in Letter Box of  
certain issue of Weekly.

Yours, etc., etc., in anticipation of  
insertion,

David M. Halliday,

Roslyn, Wash., May 11, 1905.

Mr. Halliday will have to make more  
corrections than simply to eliminate the  
term "pittance" from his definition.

The gentleman's contention was that  
it is incorrect to say "wages are the  
price of Labor"; and his argument,  
claiming Marxism for his argument,  
was that the laborer is robbed of ALL  
that he produces. As we showed be-  
fore, such a statement involves a dou-  
ble contradiction: If, as Mr. Halliday  
expressly stated, the laborer sells his  
labor-power, it is contradictory to  
claim that he gets nothing for it; the  
laborer would be a curiosity of a mer-  
chant who admittedly SELLS and yet  
gets NOTHING. The second contra-  
diction lay in claiming that such a con-  
clusion is Marxist, and the contradic-  
tion was all the more glaring seeing  
that it came right upon the heels of a  
Marxian quotation taken from the  
chapter in which Marx elaborates the  
point of the exchange-value of the  
merchandise labor-power, which the  
laborer sells: the act of selling im-  
plies to receive something. The gen-  
tleman's use of the term "pittance" for  
wages simply illustrated the barrenness  
of his premises. If the laborer gets  
NOTHING for his labor-power, and  
what is flung at him is a PITTANCE,  
the law is shattered that governs and  
underlies the size of the pittance. That  
law, however, is important to ascertain.  
Marx ascertained it. It is the law of  
the exchange-value of all commodities;  
and labor-power being a commodity,  
the law that determines the normal  
size of its price is the law of its ex-  
change-value.

But now, in making his partial cor-  
rection, Mr. Halliday slips into a fresh  
error, an error of first magnitude. As  
appears from his own words, value in  
exchange and price are synonymous.

We stated above that, labor-power  
being a commodity, the law that deter-  
mines the NORMAL size of its price is  
the law of its exchange-value. There  
is, however, hardly a time when a com-  
modity actually sells at its exchange-  
value, or, to put it in other words, when  
its price and its exchange value coin-  
cide. The actual price that commodi-  
ties fetch in the world's market is  
only exceptionally normal, that is,  
identical with their exchange-value.  
The thousand and one perturbing causes  
of the market disturb the coincidence  
of "price" and "exchange-value." It  
is owing to this circumstance that the  
vulgar capitalist mind denies the ex-  
istence of the exchange-value of mer-  
chandise, and the soundness of the  
Marxian law of exchange-value; and  
one of the most brilliant achieve-  
ments of Marx's genius is his confu-  
sation of their contention, whereby he  
establishes the difference between  
"price"—that which a merchandise  
fetches in the market, as the upshot  
of the perturbing influences that op-  
erate upon its exchange-value; and  
"exchange-value"—the central measure  
that is determined by the amount of  
labor-power crystallized in and socially  
necessary for its reproduction. Like all  
other merchandise, labor-power is af-  
fected by perturbing causes in the la-  
bor-market; and these perturbing  
causes affect its price (the wages that  
the laborer receives), occasionally, how-  
ever rarely, sending the price up above,  
but generally pressing it down below

the exchange-value of labor-power. To  
speak of the "value in exchange" and  
the "price" of labor-power as one thing  
is a grave error: the error is theoretic,  
and it becomes fatal in practice: it de-  
stroys the principle of exchange-value  
in labor-power: it beclouds the pre-  
gnant social fact of the causes that dis-  
able the laborer from obtaining even the  
exchange-value of his merchandise—  
which merchandise, as we showed in  
the previous answer to Mr. Halliday,  
comes down in the last analysis to him-  
self—it is his own hide that he takes  
to market for a tanning.

It is to be hoped, in case Mr. Halli-  
day should care to continue this dis-  
cussion, that he will drop the contro-  
versial tone of injecting the personal  
equation into the argument—a feature  
that marked his previous, and of which  
even this last communication is not  
free. Autobiographic snatches, and  
snatches of alleged or insinuated bi-  
ography of the person opposed to, no-  
body cares for; everybody cares for the  
subject-matter of the discussion—that  
is the important, and only thing of  
interest.

The competitive antagonism now  
prevalent in the markets of the world  
is producing a desire to exclude and  
monopolize, that will intensify rather  
than diminish international friction.  
An American correspondent, writing to  
"The New York Commercial", from  
Birmingham, Eng., under date of May  
23, says, apropos of the struggle for  
outlets:

"The fight is steadily becoming sharp-  
er, and our habit of disclosing our man-  
ufacturing methods to foreign visitors, that  
they may profit thereby, while every for-  
eign factory with any original process of  
manufacture is resolutely closed to the  
investigations of 'prying' Americans, is  
harmful and has immensely benefited  
our foreign competitors."

In the same issue of "The Commer-  
cial" that contains the above, the fol-  
lowing may be read, under the heading  
"German Reactionaries":

"A leading journal representing Ger-  
man exporting interests says: 'Germans  
are too liberal in every respect. We al-  
low foreigners' full insight into many  
of our matters to the injury of our in-  
terests. Our polytechnic institutions edu-  
cate foreigners; our factories and count-  
ing-houses are the schools where the  
managers of foreign technical and mer-  
cantile firms obtain instruction. From  
all sides come expressions calling for a  
change in this practice. We must be-  
come more selfish and in this respect  
learn from our competitors, especially  
from England and the United States.'"

The similarity of these two statements  
cannot escape attention. They are both  
reactionary. Yet both are characteristic  
of the capitalist system, which contin-  
ually exercises restriction and exclusion,  
national and international, in the in-  
terests of the Capitalist Class. More than  
Feudalism does Capitalism fetter the  
capacities, and limit the possibilities of  
the race in order to preserve and per-  
petuate the dominant forms and inter-  
ests. And more than in the times of  
Feudalism does society now demand re-  
lease from bondage in order that it may  
develop to the fullest and grandest ex-  
tent possible. This uplift—this new re-  
naissance—will come when class inter-  
ests give way to social ones, and Cap-  
italism is replaced by Socialism.

The Daily People of April 10, and  
the Weekly People of April 15, published  
an article from a Du Quoin, Ill.,  
correspondent on the explosion in the  
Leiter mine at Zeigler, Ill., on April  
3, at which sixty miners lost their lives.  
The article refuted the allegations then  
afoot, holding striking union miners  
responsible for the explosion, and, in  
emphatic contradistinction to every  
other article on the subject in the en-  
tire press of the country, showed that  
the criminal negligence of Leiter was  
to blame for the awful slaughter of the  
miners. The "United Mine Work-  
ers' Journal" reproduced the article in  
full in a prominent place in its issue  
of April 20. Though this occurred  
almost two whole months ago, from  
Chicago comes a despatch confirming  
the conclusions of the article in every  
particular. According to this despatch,  
three foreign consuls will sue Leiter  
for \$50,000 for deaths of miners, all  
subjects of their respective countries.  
Their joint legal representative reports  
having visited Zeigler, Ill., (as did The  
People correspondent), and examined  
thirty-five witnesses. He condemns the  
coroner's inquest as a farce, and charges  
Leiter with carelessness and negligence.  
The result is the suits aggregating the  
above-named large total. This incident  
is one of many that can be recounted  
showing the value of a true and fear-  
less labor press. Such a press exposes  
brazen and murderous falsehood, and  
leads the way to a complete and just  
vindication of Labor and its rights.

A Bonaparte in the cabinet of the  
modern Caesar is an appropriate com-  
bination.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I hope that,  
after all the trouble between labor and  
capital in Pennsylvania, West Virginia,  
Maryland, and the coal mines in other  
States, in the glass works of Pennsylv-  
ania and Indiana, in the meat packing  
and teaming industries of Illinois, and  
other industries in other States, people  
will act sensibly.

UNCLE SAM—Amen!  
B. J.—This is just the time to enforce  
the idea of arbitration.  
U. S.—What?  
B. J.—I mean compulsory arbitra-  
tion.

U. S.—Worse yet!  
B. J.—Would you have employers and  
employes fall together by the ears eter-  
nally and keep the country in commo-  
tion?  
U. S.—Not I.  
B. J.—Why, then not arbitrate?  
U. S.—Because there is nothing to ar-  
bitrate; and if there were arbitrate,  
would be no good.

B. J. (impatiently)—Do you mean to  
side with those blooded-handed employ-  
ers?

U. S.—Not I.  
B. J.—Are they not greedy, grasping  
reprobates?  
U. S.—Most assuredly.  
B. J.—Then there is something to ar-  
bitrate.

U. S.—Who produces all the wealth?  
B. J.—Labor.  
U. S.—Has any of the capitalists con-  
cerned in these labor troubles ever done  
a stroke of useful labor?

B. J.—Not a stroke.  
U. S.—And yet millions upon millions  
are in their possession?

B. J.—Wrongfully; for that reason  
we should have arbitration.

U. S.—Are they entitled to anything?  
B. J.—To not a thing.

U. S.—Who is entitled to it all?

B. J.—Why we, the workers, of course.

U. S.—And you think there is some-  
thing to arbitrate! Is there anything  
to arbitrate between the footpad and  
the robbed?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—To offer arbitration is to con-  
done crime. There is either justice in  
robbery or there is none. Either an em-  
ployer may skin his workers all he can  
or skinning must be stopped altogether.  
There is no middle course.

B. J.—Granted; but, even so, would  
not arbitration relieve the situation?

U. S.—Not a bit.

B. J.—Would it not prevent excessive  
skinning?

U. S.—Not a particle.

B. J.—Suppose a board of arbitration  
finds that a company is doing good busi-  
ness and that the reason it gives for  
reduction of wages is false—

U. S.—What then?

B. J.—Then?

U. S.—Yes, then!

B. J. hesitates long.

U. S.—You seem to have struck a  
snag, eh?

B. J.—Then the board will give its  
decision



## CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

## AS TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In propounding the query, "What will the new industrial union do with the Western Federation of Miners?" in my criticism of that organization, published in the Daily People of May 8 and Weekly of May 13, I had no thought of conveying the impression that I regarded the situation as hopeless. That query was propounded rather with a view simply to provoke inquiry into conditions in the Western Labor Movement, so that those who had the work of re-organization of that movement might know exactly what they had to deal with. No student of Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance literature need be told that the American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners, whatever their superiority over the American Federation of Labor, are not and never have been, class conscious, revolutionary labor organizations. Their meaningless endorsements of the Socialist Labor Party, followed later by their adoption of the reactionary "immediate demands" platform of the so-called "Socialist" party, and still later by their support at the polls of the capitalist Adams to down the capitalist Peabody; their abortive attempt at educating their membership with Socialist literature—mentioned by Comrade Veal in the Daily People of May 18—and their entire history of hopeless struggles with capitalist forces, have all along shown the absence of class consciousness in the A. L. U. and W. F. of M. But there is this much to be said in favor of these two organizations, that, whereas they have been hitherto "caricatures of the S. T. & L. A.," they have now come to realize the fact and are moving for re-organization on the identical ground, it is hoped, on which the S. T. & L. A. stands—the ground of the class struggle. Hence the manifesto and its call for a convention of industrial unionists in Chicago on June 27.

If the convention justifies our expectations, there can be no doubt, as Comrade De Leon says in his address to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, that it indicates "a long step forward in the labor movement of the land." It means the bringing together of large bodies of workmen on class rather than craft lines; it means the repudiation of the pure and simple cry of "no politics in the union" and the throwing wide open the door to economic discussions; it means the eventual, and not long delayed, collapse of the "Socialist" party with its reactionary economic basis, and the union of all revolutionary elements in that party which Hagerty among others has declared is the "only revolutionary political party in America"—the Socialist Labor Party; and above all, as a result of the new form of organization and its inevitable conflicts with the capitalist class, it means the growth of self discipline and class solidarity among the rank and file of the American working class—a solidarity that in the absence of political power through disfranchisement, will suffice to carry society safely into the haven of the Socialist Republic.

For the above-mentioned ends, political endorsement of or affiliation with the Socialist Labor Party is both unnecessary and undesirable. Unnecessary because "with access to the wage slaves' minds," to quote Comrade Veal, "the victory is ours" for class conscious political action; undesirable, because such a move, if it prevailed, would limit the scope of the movement and thereby render it abortive. Experience will teach the workers the folly of waging the class struggle intelligently on the industrial field, and at the same time keeping the capitalist class in the political saddle. And until that experience is made, a formal endorsement of or affiliation with the Socialist Labor Party, even if it did not drive away the great majority of the workers, would have little or no concrete results. Let the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance send to the Chicago convention on June 27, as large a delegation as possible of its most active workers, to participate in this historic meeting, the call for which is in no small measure due to their tireless propaganda in the past.

Fraternally,  
B. H. Williams.  
Butte, Montana, May 27, 1905.

## THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS' CONVENTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Western Federation of Miners' convention is now in session in this city. We, of Section Salt Lake City, have utilized the convention to push our Party press and literature. We have

distributed 1,500 copies of the three last issues of the Weekly People and disposed of quite a number of our pamphlets. The convention is having quite a scrap with the Butte delegation over the industrial union proposition, but it will carry by a large majority. Of course the Butte Mill and Smelters' Union delegation are in favor of the industrial union movement.

A number of the delegates gave us enthusiastic assistance in getting our literature before the convention and into the hands of the delegates. In this connection I will mention the names of Albert Ryan, of Jerome, Ariz.; Delegate Lemmon, of British Columbia; J. F. Smith, of Butte, Mont.; Moore, and others. Comrade Erskine will write full particulars.

W. W. Evans.  
Salt Lake City, Utah, May 27.

## OPPOSED TO UNIONISM FOR LABOR EXPLOITERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The below "Convention Recommendations" were published in "The Miners' Magazine" of May 18. I believe they are worthy of being published in The People. If adopted at the Salt Lake convention they will no doubt go a long way towards helping the honest unionists within the Western Federation of Miners to eradicate some of the errors that exist in that organization.

Fraternally,  
T. F. D.  
La Cananea, Sonora, Mex., May 21.

"From Butte, Mont.  
The following circular letter has been drafted and adopted by the Butte Mill and Smelters' Union No. 74 of Butte, Mont.:

"Butte, Mont., March, 1905.  
"To the Various Locals of the Western Federation of Miners:

"Convention Recommendations.  
"Brothers—The time has come when the rank and file of organized labor must stand together in the interest of unionism, and in so doing must see to it that the paid hireling of the corporation, the leaser, the shift boss and the rest of that ilk who are more interested in serving the employer than in promoting union good are excluded from membership in trade and labor unions.

We take this opportunity to urge you to see to it that men of the type mentioned be not sent as delegates to the thirteenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, and we earnestly solicit you to instruct your delegates to the convention to support the following amendment to the constitution of the W. F. M.

"1. No local of the Western Federation of Miners shall initiate any leaser, contractor, shift boss or any other person who can hire or discharge men.

"2. When any member of any local of the Western Federation of Miners becomes a leaser, contractor, shift boss or any other position which enables him to hire or discharge men, it shall be the duty of the local to see that such person shall be given his withdrawal card forthwith, and failure of any local to comply with this provision shall result in the suspension of such local until the said provision is complied with.

"We also favor the election of a grievance committee for each local chosen at the regular election, whose duty it shall be to see that the members shall not be discharged except for failure to do their work and no excuse except such failure shall be taken by the organization for dismissal of a member.

"These amendments we deem necessary for the welfare of the Federation, since corporation agents in the unions are becoming more and more numerous. A similar set of amendments were proposed at the twelfth annual convention and they received just six votes, although no one can gainsay the fact that the man who holds a fat lease or a contract is not so rewarded because of his union principle, but for lack of it. These men, who do the corporation will, are usually anxious to push themselves forward in union affairs because they depend on that very prominence for the favors that are bestowed. Because of their activity and also because of the indifference of the honest, well-meaning members, these gentry when allowed in the union at all can be relied upon to secure a delegateship whenever possible. They were numerous in the twelfth annual convention, which accounts for the small vote the amendments received.

"Students of the trades union movement tell us that when the union idler first took shape, the employers fought it tooth and nail; when they discovered

that the spirit of organization could not be crushed they tried to lead it, and they have been leading it, or trying to, for many years.

"In the industrial field the union is the only weapon of our class. Surely, then, it is entitled to the greatest care and the highest regard from us. To turn our bulwark over to the paid agents of the employer is criminal folly. For this reason we respectfully urge the support of our recommendations and amendments.

"C. P. Mahoney, President.  
"J. W. Whiteley, Sec.-Treas.  
"Patrick McMahon.  
"R. A. Campbell.  
"C. E. Mahoney."

## EVENTS IN TORONTO, CANADA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Certain events that occur bring to view very glaringly certain prominent phases of Capitalism and show to the thinking workingman the utter worthlessness of the handmaids of the Capitalist Class.

An event of this nature—the stealing of an occupied baby-carriage and the subsequent murder of its occupant by a girl of thirteen—has occurred in Toronto, and the capitalist press has fed and exploited the morbid tastes of their readers to the extreme limit. One of the papers, the "Mail and Empire," sends a lady, who writes the Saturday's "Woman's Kingdom" under the pseudonym of "Kit," and whose long suit is a certain type of sentimentalism, to interview the child, and the verdict of "Kit" is that she is a bad 'un, bad beyond redemption. Another paper moralizes upon the child and her act and condemns her as being by nature bad. The "Star" admits that society has ignored her until she has pulled the trigger which compels attention, and after a few "thoughts" proposes as a remedy for "girls of her type," charity, in the shape of a "Home." A prominent clergyman, the Rev. C. O. Johnston, sermonizes upon her and concludes that she is not to blame, that she has had an abnormal amount of original sin handed to her; he is pessimistic as regards crime and acts if the case was hopeless.

Taken in one mass, the root is not touched by any of the hirelings of Capitalism, but is left severely alone. Environment, according to these "far-seeing," "well educated" gentlemen of the "pulpit and the press," has an infinitesimal effect upon the formation of character; it's all laid to the "innate sinfulness" of man. One wonders how many of these shocked "moral," "upright," "eminent" citizens are living upon the life-blood, crystallized into dollars and cents, of the slave-pen children; but hush! you must not talk like that, it's going too much into the "little details."

I noticed a letter in the Daily People a few days ago from a Christian Scientist, regarding a treat of Christian Scientists in Toronto. I am not at all conversant with the cult, but the evidence given showed that prayers were worth so much per. It also let the fact out that Mr. Stewart (he and his wife were very prominent in Christian Science circles here), before he died had three doctors in consultation upon him. The whole thing looks like that sweet morsel of capitalist society, a good graft.

The "Toiler," a local trades union organ, has gone the way of all things; its end was sudden and, as it was a wondrous hash of pure and simple unionism, sentimentalism, single-tax, and "Socialism," its demise will not be deeply regretted.

The Bricklayers' Union has guaranteed to scab it, if the occasion arises, upon condition that the bosses granted them a couple of cents an hour increase. This was granted, which makes one confess that union scabs can be bought pretty cheaply. The agreement is for three years, a case of "honor bound."

James M. Reid.  
Toronto, Can., May 30.

## THE SANTE FE RAILROAD STRIKE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Some three or four years ago, the engineers of A. T. & S. F. Railroad, together with those of the Southern Pacific and others, petitioned the company to assign regular engines to them, but the request was refused. At this time, and until a few months ago, the engineers had regular runs, but not regular engines. If, while pulling a train between divisions, their engine broke down, they at once telegraphed to the nearest point for an engine, which was promptly sent, the engineer receiving at that time pay for all overtime and a different engine, if the broken one was not repaired, for them to use, when the time came of them to go out on their regular run. They did not attempt to repair a break that occurred while on the road, for they were not losing any time.

A little more than a year ago the machinists, boiler-makers, and helpers of the Santa Fe went on strike and in a short time after every train had two and three engines pulling it, or one engine pulling a train and two helpless engines. After the strike had been in progress a few months the Santa Fe officials brought up the question of regular engines. The engineers objected, because the regular engines at this time meant a smaller pay check for them. They did not divine the true purpose. The company did not come out in so many words and say "we want you to do repair work on your engines," that was not necessary. They just forced the regular engines upon them. This meant the engineers should lose all time their engines were in the shop for repairs, no substituting them. If their engine was not ready in time for them to make their regular run, they lost that trip. This rule is in operation at the present time, and it is a daily sight to see the engineers with a little kit of necessary tools, repairing; trying to keep their engines in order. Some of them, many of them, are members of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party who give vent to the word "scab" with more vehemence than any class of workmen I have ever met. They are now scabbing on the striking machinists, etc.

All of this occurs in the "unionism" under control of the American Federation of Labor, whose salesman president reverberates, one with the other "coefficient with the employer," who fills his coffers (and that of his colleagues in the business, of retailing unions), invites him to banquets, where he gluts himself and then goes forth complementing himself upon the price he received and in mollient language assuages the ire (if there be any) of the slaves he has just sold, that he may, at an early date, sell another amount of the commodity (Labor), he is engaged in retailing. It is no wonder that the salesman president is defamatory in his remarks concerning the proposed new industrial union. It is all a matter of self preservation with him and the class he serves. Mr. Gompers sees an apparition. He is frightened and it is but natural that he will oppose the new industrial union. It will mean death to the American Federation of Labor! Death to the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, both of which have no right to life. The American Federation of Labor is behind the times, and the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party never had any right to existence and should have died at its birthing.

M. Shea.  
Los Angeles, Cal., May 25.

## ADD STILL ANOTHER TO THE LIST OF ORGANIZERS!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have noticed in the Daily and Weekly People the last few issues, the items giving the number of Socialist Labor Party organizers in the field but I see no mention made of Washington's organizer. Now the state of Washington has an organizer who has been on the firing line for about one month and a-half. We are soon to have a stereopticon and moving picture machine in order to more thoroughly illustrate social contrasts. We will be using our machine in about three weeks. We have sold considerable literature and are moving forward as rapidly as we can.

Our state organizer lectures on the street here in Tacoma every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and lectures in our hall every Sunday evening on some interesting subject, such as the following: "Who shall own the World, the Worker or the Shirkers?" "The Origin of Poverty," "Female and Child Slavery," and "Immigration and Wages." At our meeting and lecture on the subject of female and child slavery we had quite a larger number of women present.

Our State Organizer and another comrade (Comrade C. M. Carlson) were over to Seattle some time ago and held quite a successful meeting there, selling 44 pamphlets. We also sold at one of our street meetings the other evening here in Tacoma a dollar's worth of pamphlets. Our state organizer has also disposed of 4 "Woman Under Socialism," which we ordered some time in the past. In all we are doing fairly well.

We have taken in two new members here of late. We have distributed 1,000 leaflets and about the same number of sample copies of the Weekly People.

Will report again, as soon as we get our stereopticon to working.

Fraternally,  
Wm. Bonstein,  
State organizer of the S. L. P. of the State of Washington.  
Tacoma, Washington, May 26.

## JOEL MOSES, THE JEWEL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—What singular specimens of Socialists Kangaroo preaching is apt to develop, is almost beyond description. Rochester, N. Y., always had and still has a good share of such freaks of the labor movement. We shall try to exhibit the experiments of one Joel Moses, who is one of the most prominent scholars of Sievermann, the Kangaroo "leader" here.

There is a Jewish association here in Rochester called "Der Arbeiter Ring." It is merely a mutual benefit society, not a trades or political organization. However, at their meetings there is usually more or less discussion, on the labor question, political and otherwise. Most of the members are not posted on the

principles of Socialism, some are members of the Social Democratic party, and some are Socialist Labor Party sympathizers. Through acquaintance with the latter, one of our comrades, Lewis Harris, had occasion to visit this association and sell Socialist Labor Party papers and literature to the members.

It so happened that during the first week in April the forementioned Joel Moses made also his appearance at the meeting, for the purpose of urging "Der Arbeiter Ring" to join the American Federation of Labor. He said, among different other trash, that he was well aware that the American Federation of Labor was not Socialist; nevertheless, it stands for the working class and therefore it can be safely recommended to every workman. He said he was sure that not any one in the audience would question his (Joel Moses's) Socialism, nor his sincerity. Comrade Harris, however, asked permission to say a few remarks, and, getting it, said:

"In regard to Mr. Moses' sincerity, I do not now want to say anything. As to his Socialism, I am one that doubts it very strongly. In regard to the American Federation of Labor I challenge Mr. Moses to debate with me before this association, the following: 'Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor is a capitalist organization and that its leaders are crooked'; Mr. Moses to take the negative and I the affirmative side."

Mr. Moses made some remark that he would accept the challenge. The fixing of the date was left to the association and to Moses. When, however, in the course of several weeks following, Moses seemed to take backwater, Comrade Harris told the chairman of "Der Arbeiter Ring" that if Moses should back out, he would be forced to question also Moses' sincerity. Finally, Moses consented to fix the date for May 4.

Several of our comrades went to the meeting on that date, eager to hear what the jewel of "our" Social Democratic party local would have to say; but it was no great surprise to us when we found the gentleman absent. He was well aware what would become of him when outside of their labor lyceum (?) where he raises a deafening howl as soon as any Socialist Labor Party members attempt to say a word. The excuse for his absence was that he went to the country.

Comrade Harris, however, was permitted to state his side of the question, whereafter a general discussion followed. Space does not permit us to give a detailed report of the discussion. Several Social Democratic party members made a faint effort to excuse the American Federation of Labor and tried to switch the debate off by denouncing the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. That proved, however, to be a jump out of the frying pan into the fire. They were shown in clear language that there can be no such thing as neutrality in the class struggle, because every one is through his every day life forced to become a participant in it; and it does not make any difference at all whether he realizes that or not. Consequently every one who feels contented and satisfied with the present social system becomes logically an upholder and supporter of it. This is all the more true with an organization. Seeing then, that the American Federation of Labor endorses, and is satisfied with the capitalist system, it cannot choose but be a pillar of that system; and, therefore, is a capitalist organization no matter who its members are. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, on the other hand, is based on the principle that the tools of production belong to the working class and is, therefore, strictly in opposition to the capitalist system; hence every one who denounces the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance without proving that it is not true to its principle, or kicks against the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance because of its principle, proves by that that he does not stand by the working class and much less for Socialism, and his claim to be a Socialist is fraudulent.

These points were well received by the well attended meeting. Even the Social Democratic party members had to admit that they could not deny the truth of the arguments. For what purpose, then, does the Social Democratic party strive to be endorsed by the capitalist American Federation of Labor?

However, we must return to Mr. Joel Moses again. Save the announcement made by the chairman that this gentleman was absent and the excuse he gave, he was never referred to, whether in the address or in the debate; and that was wise, because it enabled us to draw the attention of the audience more to those Social Democratic party members who were present. However, Kings have come out since that demand publicity. Such, for instance, as the report that Joel Moses had told the chairman of "Der Arbeiter Ring" that he would not debate the question because he knows enough himself to realize that the stand taken by the Socialist Labor Party is correct!—But why, then, Mr. Moses, your attempt to lead "Der Arbeiter Ring" into the capitalist American Federation of

(Continued on page 6.)

## LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

A. F. J. BELLEVUE, KY.—Is there not a mistake in the date of the paper that you quote from? You give the date as "April 27." Should it not be "May 27"? It is hardly likely that the Chicago teamsters' strike was spoken of in that way in April. Let's know.

T. O. D., NEW YORK.—Archbishop Farley's denunciation of Socialism at the annual convention of the German Catholics is simply the orthodox capitalist tirade—nothing new to entitle it to a shot. Such general denunciations do not affect Socialism, any more than they have affected the general progress of science; on the other hand, they advertise Socialism, and that is good; moreover, such exhibitions of temper on the part of an adversary are cheering: they betray conscious weakness.

J. M. REID, TORONTO, CANADA.—Now that the election in the Party for a delegate to the Lynn convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is over, your questions may be answered.

If the economic organization that will issue from the Chicago Convention is falsely constructed, then a demand for the endorsement of the Socialist Labor Party would be an insult to the Party. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegation should withdraw.

If, however, the economic organization that will issue from the Convention is correctly constructed, then it would be an insult to the Convention to move there for the endorsement of a political party. It would be to insult the Convention for these reasons:

The decision of a tribunal is valuable only if it has considered deliberately the merits of a case, and the contending parties have both been notified in time. Only then has the decision of a tribunal weight; not otherwise. The endorsement of a political party by the Convention would be in the nature of a decision or judgment. The Convention's whole time will be taken up with cardinal principles of economics and sociology. To demand of it the endorsement of a correct political party would be to demand of it to pass judgment without the two parties in question having been summoned to explain their positions and answer charges; it would, moreover, be to demand judgment without due consideration of the subject, as it is clear that time will not allow. To demand such a thing from a body of men, that one respects enough to remain in session with, is to insult the body; and nobody insults another without insulting himself also.

If the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegation withdraws from the Chicago Convention the withdrawal must be wholly due and must be planted entirely upon the wrongful economic and sociologic decisions of the body—a thing that is not to be expected, at least not to be hoped.

All else will come in due time.  
J. L. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The report of the 1904 national convention of the Socialist Labor Party will be published in book form as soon as there are orders enough to defray the expense of publication.

H. W. M., SPOKANE, WASH.—The work has not been received.

J. B. OSBORN, OAKLAND, CAL.—The capitalist argument that you make on the financial "risk" that you run with the Denver paper which you started; the circumstance that your information is so loose that you do not even know the name of your own party—Social Democratic—and call it Socialist Democratic, a party designation that does not exist;—these and many more things of that nature rather condemn than justify you, and, due to our proverbial wickedness, feel greatly tempted to publish your "vindication." But it is too long; too awfully long; we cannot spare the space. Shall put it in when the pressure on our space, intense at present, slackens up some.

M. W. B., REDLANDS, CAL.—What is the difference between atheist, materialist and agnostic? In order to state the difference the terms must first be defined—a job that we would decline to undertake. These words have all been used historically in so many different applications that one is stumped the moment he starts defining, drawing, of course, their definitions from the historic applications that they have been put to. To give you a few instances:

The Christian Churches call the scientists "materialists"; on the other hand, the scientists, from Tyndall all along the line, make elaborate arguments to show that the "materialists" are the Christian Churches.

The Catholic Church has called the Protestants "atheists"; Protestant and Catholic Churches, this notwithstanding, made common cause and called the Abolitionists "atheists"; and now Abolitionists, Catholic and Protestant Churches make common cause, and call the Socialists "atheists."

Again, Voltaire, Ingersoll, Huxley,

Darwin, etc., have all been called "atheists" by some, "agnostics" by others, "materialists" by still others.

Fact is, these terms have all three their origin in heated, angry minds, and started their historic career as invectives. Consequently, their meanings vary with the quarter of the compass from which the invective wind blows; and, consequently, even cool people do not agree upon any exact definition on these heads.

T. G. H., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—B. is right. Bond issues, like all other capitalist schemes, are simply fetters to bind the people, and tentacles for the upper capitalists to suck up an idle living by. When such schemes are set afloat with some such good and kind-sounding argument, as "increasing school facilities," the arguments are only a pretext, a blind, a flapping of the vampire's wings to soothe the wound through which the parasite draws up its victim's blood.

D. A. S., BOSTON, MASS.—To say "the poor ye will have always with you" and to quote the passage as an argument against Socialism is a perversion of the text. It amounts to saying that one of the crimes of Socialism lies in that it will abolish poverty, and that that is a crime because Jesus said "the poor ye will have always with you"; and the abolishing of poverty would act like a repeal of that clause. It is such bizarre interpretations of Biblical texts that barbed the arrow if the distich in Huddibras, where complaint is made that some religionists talk.

As if religion had caught

The itch on purpose to be scratched.  
TO CANADIAN COMRADES.—Information is desired upon Robert Gloag, the national President of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, who resides at Toronto. What office does the gentleman hold in the Canadian Government? Give the exact title; term of office; how the office is obtained; and what salary, if any, is attached thereto?

J. J. D., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Have you heard about the manuscript that you forwarded to this office some time ago and that never arrived? The Boston Post Office has just sent in an inquiry on the subject.

D. C., ELIZABETH, N. J.—Guess you are right. The name that John Weigel assumed in Elizabeth when he ran for alderman in an Italian ward was not Giovanni Wagaloni, it was Giovanni Weigeloni. Thanks for the information. We like to be accurate.

J. R., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Announcement received Thursday morning—thirty-six hours too late. Read notice under "official," page 6, Weekly People.

F. H., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Letter received, and forwarded to destination.

J. A. S., PHOENIX, NEV.—It is with positive regret that your article is excluded. Its length—its great length is the beam, not straw, that breaks the camel's back, in this instance. We might otherwise have stretched the point of editorial duty, as we stretched it in the instance of your first article on virtually the same subject, "Bulgaria or Italy?"—the editorial duty of keeping personal abuse out of The People's columns. We are all the sorer to exclude the article because this time Mrs. Johnson comes in only slightly for her share of your condemnation, while the Editor of The People himself gets the bulk of it, and it has been his policy in this discussion to give adversaries the right of way and full swing. But there must be a limit to the space that any correspondence of such temper can be allowed to take up. Yours exceeds the limit of space to overflowing; moreover, you have been indulged once. That should be enough.

P. W., MIT. VERNON, N. Y.—May use the article on the "Sun" when space allows. It is rather too long for present conditions. 'Twill keep.

S. J. V., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—What silly talk is that about "S. L. P. tyranny"! Look quite close at home, in your own town. You will there find a genuine victim of tyranny, and that is Social Democratic, or bogus Socialist party tyranny. We hold that Berger was guilty; we feel sure that if tried he would be convicted. But that is no determining fact, or criticism in the proceedings against him. If a person can be sentenced before he is tried, why could he not be tried before he commits wrong? This principle is cardinal in civic freedom; the experience of the human race establishes that, without it, there is no guarantee against outrage; the doors are open to tyranny, and that is tantamount to its practice. But not yet was that all. Berger, a national officer, is removed—by whom? By a general vote of the membership? They alone, or a representative's constituency, are vested—in a truly democratic and

(Continued on page 6.)



## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 24 New Reade street, New York.  
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA**  
National Secretary, P. O. Box 359, London, Ont.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY**  
24 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)  
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the committee was held on June 2, at 24 New Reade street. A Gillhaus in the chair. Present: Gillhaus, Bahnen, Moren, Teichlauf, Lechner, Donohue, Burke, Eck, Anderson, Walsh, Crawford. Absent and excused: Kinnally, Katz, Hossack; without excuse: Olson. The financial report showed income of \$108.20; expenditures, \$92.21.

The Press Committee, through W. Teichlauf, reported upon several matters referred to them. Report received.

Communications: Several letters from Organizer Bohn, reporting work at Bakersfield, Fresno, Stockton, etc. Many new connections have been established and much literature disposed of as well as subscribers gained to the Party Press.

From L. J. Francis, Tualatin, Oregon, and John Pucner Douglas, Ariz. Terr., both applying for membership at large which applications were granted.

From Section Houston, Tex., reporting May Day demonstration. From A. Olson, manager "Arboretum," and member of sub-committee en route on agitation tour in New England, reporting about conditions met with and requesting information.

From Section Salt Lake City Utah, reporting about work of agitation carried on in connection with the convention of W. F. M.; also inquiring as to when Organizer Bohn can be in that State.

From J. A. Stromqvist, Roosevelt, Ariz., a letter criticizing N. E. C. s. c., National Secretary and Editor of The People because of attitude towards Chicago convention, as well as numerous other matters. From L. Herman, San Francisco, reporting that the Marxian League of that city had decided to join the S. L. P.

From N. Y. S. E. C., application for charter for Section at Nyack, N. Y., organized by R. Katz. Charter granted.

From Section Essex County, N. J., reporting expulsion of J. Magnoette for refusal to appear before Grievance Committee. From Section Monroe County, N. Y., also from Section Allegheny County, Pa., reporting that they will participate in tour of De Leon after Chicago convention.

From B. H. Williams, Butte, Montana, saying that he will be ready to start work of agitation in Montana on June 15 and requesting canvasser's credentials and general information. From Organizer R. Katz, reporting about his work in and around Newburg, N. Y.

From H. J. Brimble, Florence, Colo., inquiring whether the July 2 meeting of the N. E. C. could not be postponed, he having been elected a delegate to Chicago convention and wishing to attend that as well as the meeting of the N. E. C. Since the date of N. E. C. meeting is determined by the constitution (on first Sunday in January and July, respectively), this committee has no power to make any changes and the secretary was instructed to so inform Comrade Brimble.

The secretary reported that the vote for delegate of the Party to the Lynn convention of the S. T. & L. A., had resulted in 735 votes for D. De Leon and ninety-six votes for P. Jacobson. De Leon having been elected and been provided with credentials.

A. Moren, Recording Secretary, pro-tem.

**MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE**

Regular meeting held May at in Sec-Boston headquarters, 1165 Tremont street. L. H. Englehardt in the chair. Absent: Murphy, Deans, and Brennan. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence: From Section Holyoke, ordering stamps. From Section Worcester, requesting speakers for Worcester Common Sunday meetings.

From Eliot C. Harding of Vineyard Haven. From John Farrell of Lowell, forwarding funds for Chicago Convention Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegates' expenses.

From Connecticut State Executive, reporting that the organizer-solicitor, Evan J. Dillon of Indiana was at work. From National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, sending due stamps.

From Section Fall River, stating that the city marshal would not allow street meetings to be held. From Section Pittsfield, giving reasons for being unable to comply with communication sent.

From Sections Boston, Everett, Cambridge, Lynn, Holyoke and Salem, nominating Thomas F. Brennan of Salem as delegate to the National Executive Committee.

From T. F. Brennan, accepting the nomination. From New York Socialist Labor Party Correspondence Bureau.

New Business: Ordered that Eliot C. Harding of Vineyard Haven and John Farrell of Lowell be enrolled as mem-

bers-at-large. Secretary instructed to write Section Fall River for more particulars, and that they use their own judgment in the matter of holding street meetings.

Secretary instructed to communicate with State Executive Committee with regard to having the tri-State canvasser come into Massachusetts June 18 and Section be requested to elect a committee of one or two to gather ten cent weekly subscriptions to meet the expenses while the canvasser is in Massachusetts. Ordered that the vote for National Executive Committee delegate shall close June 23, 1905.

Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Sec. 55 Temple street, Boston, Mass.

**ORGANIZER BOHN'S DATES.**

The California S. E. C. wishes to announce that forty days have been allotted for the territory within a radius of thirty miles from San Francisco, these days to be divided as follows: San Francisco, fourteen; San Jose, eight; Santa Clara, two; Santa Cruz, three; Santa Rosa, two; E. Petaluma, two; Vallejo, two; Oakland, seven; in and about Eureka, ten days.

No dates have been fixed as it was deemed preferable to leave Bohn free to use his own judgment in determining the rotation in which these places are to be visited.

Any one desiring information as to dates will please communicate with Comrade Frank A. Bohn, General Delivery, San Francisco, Cal.

Louis G. Haller, Recording and Financial Secretary, California State Executive Committee.

**GENERAL AGITATION FUND.**

During the week ending with Saturday, June 3, the following amounts were received for the above fund:

F. W. Punch, Stockton, Cal., per Bohn ..... \$ 2.00  
M. Belmont, Stockton, Cal., per Bohn ..... 2.00  
Total ..... 4.00  
Previously acknowledged .... 741.98

Grand total ..... \$745.98

We again call attention to the fact that, apparently, no work is being done by the membership to insure a steady income for this fund in order to continue, uninterrupted, the important work that has been done these last months. We have just decided to put another organizer and canvasser in the field, work to begin in the State of Montana and later branch out into other States, and funds will be needed. Section organizers will see to it that this matter is put on the order of business and is given proper consideration.

The N. E. C. Sub-Committee, Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

**NEW YORK STATE CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU.**

The New York State Correspondence Bureau, S. L. P., desires the comrades, sympathizers and others interested, in all parts of the State, to keep in touch with the Bureau, and from time to time, and as quickly as information is received, send names and addresses of persons with whom it may communicate, residing in UNORGANIZED localities, to the end that connections may be established in places where there are none at present, and thus pave the way for the up-building of the organization.

Those in adjacent states who can render any service in connection with the above, will please take notice and follow out the suggestions made.

Address all information and communications to New York State Correspondence Bureau, 24 New Reade street, New York city.

**PICNIC CLEVELAND SOCIALISTS**

The Socialist Singing Society (Socialistische Liedertafel), a branch of Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party, has arranged for a great picnic and outing at beautiful Hahn's Grove, north of Rocky River, on Sunday, June 11, commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning. Singing, concert, dancing, bathing, games for young and old, and refreshments of all kinds.

Take Detroit or Clifton boulevard car to Rocky River bridge. Round trip tickets from the bridge to Hahn's Grove are only 15 cents, and can be had from all comrades and at the office of the German party organ, corner Columbus and Seneca streets, third floor.

Admission to Grove free. Come one and all and have a good time.

**IN AID OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.**

The following contributions were received for this fund since May 18:

Frank Lightfoot, Bisbee, Ariz. .... \$ 1.00  
Collected at Connecticut S. L. P. State convention ..... 5.87  
Total ..... 6.87  
Previously acknowledged .... 130.57  
Grand total ..... \$137.24  
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

## CONNECTICUT S. L. P.

Holds Annual Convention At Hartford—Matters of Importance Transacted.

(Special Correspondence.)

Rockville, Conn., June 3.—The fifteenth annual convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Connecticut took place Tuesday, May 30, at Socialist Labor Party hall, Hartford, Conn. The convention was called to order by State Secretary F. Fellerman at 10 a. m.

Timothy Sullivan of New Haven, was elected temporary chairman and E. Sherman of Rockville, temporary secretary. The chairman, without wasting any time on speech making, proceeded with the business of the convention.

J. Brewer, S. Walker and Wm. Suessbrich were elected credential committee. F. Fellerman and Jas. Marek were elected a committee on Rules and Order.

A recess of ten minutes was taken to allow the committees to make out their reports.

The credential committee reported following sections represented by delegates and entitled to a seat in the convention. Hartford, Rockville, New Britain, Kensington, Bridgeport and New Haven. On motion report was approved and delegates seated.

The report of Committee on Rules and Order was adopted as presented.

Comrade Jas. Marek, of New Haven, and J. Brewer, of Hartford, were elected permanent chairman and vice-chairman, respectively. E. Sherman was elected permanent secretary. The minutes of the last convention were then read and approved.

On motion the secretary of the State Committee, F. Fellerman, was given a vote in the convention on all matters, except those pertaining to his office.

The following committees were elected: Auditing—S. Walker and T. Sullivan; Resolution—Jas. Marek, Schwarz and Reichenbach; Party Press—J. Brewer and Newhouse; Agitation and Ways and Means—Chas. Fantone, N. Nelson and Wm. Suessbrich; On Constitution—F. Fellerman and A. Rossmeisel.

On motion the reading of the report of the State Committee was laid over until afternoon session.

A recess was here taken until 2 p. m., to give the various committees time to get their reports ready.

**Afternoon Session:**

The convention was called to order by chairman Jas. Marek, with all delegates in their seats. On motion of Credential Committee, C. Simon, of Hartford, was seated as delegate.

The report of the State Committee was then read by F. Fellerman, State Secretary.

Report on motion was received and its recommendation referred to New Business.

The delegates of the different sections reported as to condition of their respective Sections, work done by them, etc. Reports were received and filed.

The Auditing Committee reported books in good order and accounts correct. Report received and committee discharged.

The Committee on Resolutions brought in resolutions endorsing the Party's trade union attitude and endorsing the policy of the Party organs.

A resolution expressing sympathy of the convention with the Russian proletariat in its valiant fight with the corrupt and rotten government of their country and promising our moral and financial support, was also presented.

Resolutions on motions adopted. Motion was carried to take up at the end of the session a collection in aid of the Russian Socialist Democratic Labor Party.

The Party Press Committee read two resolutions heartily endorsing the Party Press in its uncompromising attitude and honest fight for the American proletariat and urging the comrades in the State to do their utmost in enlarging the circulation of the Party Press all over the State.

Section Kensington sent resolution asking the comrades to support the Italian organ printed in Providence, R. I., by getting subs for the same. Resolution adopted.

Agitation and Ways and Means Committee brought in the following recommendations:

First—That the sections arrange festivals and other methods for raising funds to help keep the permanent organizer in the field.

On motion it was amended and carried that each section pay a per capita of twenty-five cents per month for each member to the State Committee, and that the section raise the per capita as the local condition of each section will allow.

Resolution of Comrade Gus Reichenbach to lease spots of land or fences in conspicuous places and use them for

advertising the Daily and Weekly People, was not endorsed, the majority of the delegates thought the plan too expensive and would tend to slacken the work of the comrades by placing reliance on the ads.

Recommendation of Section New Britain regarding instructions to State organizer was referred to State Committee.

Report of Constitution Committee on motion referred to State Committee.

New Business:—On motion the action of last convention for section to report to State Committee every three months was rescinded. Motion carried that the organizers of sections report monthly to the State Committee of the general standing of the section and give semi-annual financial reports as required by National Constitution.

Motion carried that State Committee remain as at present constituted with Hartford as seat.

F. Fellerman and J. Brewer were elected a committee to furnish the local press with a report of this convention.

On Good and Welfare Comrades J. E. Dillon and Jas. Marek addressed the delegates. The collection for the Russian Socialist Democratic parties brought \$5.67.

With hope for future success of the Socialist Labor Party as a guide of the American proletariat the convention adjourned sine die.

E. Sherman, Secretary.

## LETTER BOX.

(Continued from page 5.)

liberty-practicing, but not liberty-spouting body—with the power of removal. Was he removed by that? No, he was removed by a camarilla, by his fellow members on the national committee!

We have no use for Berger; he has greatly contributed towards debauching the Socialist Movement with his laxness of common propriety, as evinced by the open-armedness with which he has given asylum to every tainted character whom the Socialist Labor Party shed—from "Alphabet" Gordon, alias George Jay, down. But on the same principle that society considers it a guarantee to itself to hedge in the civic rights of the most notorious criminal, do we, and all who are animated by the dignity of true Freedom and execration of tyranny, condemn such treatment as the bogus and alleged anti-tyranny Socialist party, of which probably you are a member, inflicted upon Berger.

It is the old, old story: the cry of "Stop thief!" The ramshackle crew that dominates the bogus Socialist party wish to play the tyrants; the Socialist Labor Party's sturdy democracy gave them no chance, so they raised the hue-and-cry of "S. L. P. tyranny" to cover their own tracks. The opera bouffe will run its own course, you will have tyranny for fair.

D. A. R. CLEVELAND, O.—Jefferson was no more of a single-taxer than the Socialist is. He was a land-nationalizationist.

**TO PARTY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS EVERYWHERE IN ALL LANDS—**Kindly forward preamble and constitutions of your respective Unions. As complete a set as possible is wanted in this office.

J. C. M. FALKIRK, SCOTLAND; A. C. ST. LOUIS, MO.; I. L. K. HORNELLVILLE, N. Y.; O. S. CINCINNATI, O.; A. A. K. CHICAGO, ILL.; H. R. NEW YORK; J. O'F. ABINGTON, MASS.; C. W. B. HENNING, MINN.; J. M. F. DU QUOIN, ILL.; F. R. BAIRE, VT.; A. D. PARIS, FRANCE; F. T. CHICAGO, ILL.; J. F. BUFFALO, N. Y.—Matter received.

## ECONOMIC CHANGES.

(Continued from page 1.)

placed individual capital at a disadvantage, so machinery and associated capital in turn, guided by the same common influences, now war upon machinery and other associated capital. Thus the now well-ascertained and accepted fact, based on long experience, that power is most economically applied when applied on the largest possible scale, is rapidly and inevitably leading to the concentration of manufacturing in the largest establishments, and the gradual extinction of those which are small.

This destruction of individual by associated capital, and associated capital by similar capital of a higher degree, is responsible for the conflict between capital and labor, and the various groups of capitalists. It is going on on a greater scale to-day than was possible in Wells's time, evolving such giant economic creatures as the Steel Trust consolidation; and the latest of economic phenomena called "integrization" by Professor Richard T. Ely, that is, the uniting of the trusts into one compact and sympathetic whole, by mutual ramification, maintained through the election of directors.

Wells, as his above quoted "prophecy" indicates, experienced some forebodings regarding the future outcome of the economic changes which he so ably described. But, on the whole, he regarded them as of great benefit to the

Working Class, in that they were tempered by co-operation, cheaper commodities and increased savings banks deposits. "Free action and interaction of industrial social forces," he concluded, was all-sufficient to overcome whatever defects may exist. The failure of co-operation, the present price of commodities, the increasing evidence showing savings banks deposits to be capitalist possessions, the growing number of strikes and lockouts, the Boer-British, the Spanish-American and the Russo-Japanese wars, together with the protective tendencies of Germany, England and Japan, and the increasing demand for trust regulation and control, we believe, would upset Wells's cheerful conclusions were he still alive. But, then, this upset is bound to be the fate of all authors, who, like Wells, believe that the travail of centuries has no other end than the production of Capitalism. Socialism will come (not through "the barbarian from within rather than as of old from without," but from the continuation of that travail), to further stamp that belief fallacious.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 5.)

Labor under false pretences? Here's the rub.

For some time past, the street railway employees have been complaining about the poor work on their uniforms, which, of course, must bear the label. But the label did not help to improve the poor workmanship. Joel Moses, in his capacity as secretary of the Garment Workers, knew of these complaints and thought the opportunity was a good one; so he got up a contract with the Street Railway Workers' Union to furnish them their uniforms. It seems, however, that there is not very much competition for this job amongst the few union shops here, so his next step was to rope "Der Arbeiter Ring" into the American Federation of Labor because many of the members are tailors. In this way he could get the union label in several more shops, and by that increase the competition for the job which he must give to sub-contractors. This would enable him to get more profit out of it. Ah! wouldn't that be nice!

How nice would it not be besides if he succeeded in getting them ("Der Arbeiter Ring") under the yoke of an A. F. of H.—I charter, by means of which he could debar working class discussion in general, and political discussion especially from the floor, and, moreover, exclude the bad Socialists from the meetings. What a pity that the game failed. However, Mr. Moses, now that we know you to be a sly one, you shall, therefore, not find us napping in the future.

A. Metzler.

Rochester, N. Y., May 25.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

Comrades Jurgens and Dugan of Cananea, Mexico, in sending in a list of 33 Weekly People subscribers (mostly yearlies) with remittance, say: "We aren't working for the commission, but we want it just the same. You can send it to us in bundles of Weekly People to be distributed as sample copies."

The work of these two should teach all other comrades a lesson. Don't wait for something to happen, or for a bunch of luck to put you in the way of making a good showing; but go right out and do the business. Dugan and Jurgens have been in Cananea only a short while, but they agitate; when they left Bisbee, Ariz., they left a good number of subscribers behind them.

Look at the work of Pierson of Chicago. He sends in during the week a list of 33 subscribers, the previous week it was 32, and the week before that it was about the same number.

If you want to get subs you must dismiss your timidity and go right after them, and though a fellow may hesitate about subscribing, if he is a workman with a good set of brains, he will always afterward thank the one who persuaded him to take the Weekly People.

Altogether, two hundred and eighty-four subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending, Saturday, June 3.

Others sending in five or more are as follows: Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill., 12; Frank F. Young, Cincinnati, O., 10; Frank Bohn, Stockton, Cal., 9; G. A. Jennings, East St. Louis, Ill., 8; J. J. Ernst, St. Louis, Mo., 7; P. Friesema, Jr., Detroit, Mich., 7; Section Salt Lake City, Utah, 6; T. F. Herrick, Providence, R. I., 5.

**LABOR NEWS NOTES.**

During the week, Comrade Gilhaus bought 50 "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," 50 "John Mitchell Exposed," 50 "What Means This Strike?," and other literature to the amount of \$6.30 with which to begin his work as State Organizer of Ohio.

National Organizer Bohn ordered literature to the amount of \$5 worth.

Comrade McTier of Roanoke, Va., bought 2 "Gold Sickle," 2 "Infant's Skull," 2 "Pilgrim's Shell," and 2 "Silver Cross."

Buffalo bought 20,000 leaflets assorted.

## FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

Daily & People

## GRAND PICNIC

...AND...

## Summernight's Festival

ARRANGED BY

## SECTION N. Y. COUNTY

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

GLENDALE SCHUTZEN PARK

Myrtle Ave., Queens Co., L. I.

ON TUESDAY JULY 4TH, 1905.

Commencing at 2 P. M.

Ticket, Admitting Gentleman and Lady, ..... 25 cents.

Extra Lady's Ticket ..... 15 cents.

PRIZE GAMES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

PRIZE BOWLING FOR GENTLEMEN

DIRECTIONS—From Brooklyn Bridge take Myrtle Ave. trolley cars or Ridgewood train and transfer at Ridgewood for the Park. From New Williamsburg Bridge, Broadway, Grand, Houston, 234 St. or 124 St. Ferries take Bushwick Ave., car and transfer at the same point for the Park.

## ATTENTION RHODE ISLAND

The 10th Annual Excursion of the

S. L. P. On Sunday, June 18th, 1905.

On the staunch sea-going steamer NEW SHOREHAM; with an extra sail around the island at 2 P. M. Boat leaves foot of Transit Street at 9.30 A. M. sharp. Tickets limited.

Adults 75 Cents Children under 12, 35 Cents

REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD

Music by R. D. M. Brass Band. Readers of THE PEOPLE are urged to help make this a success as the proceeds are to be used to keep Organizer E. J. Dillon in the field.

F. Miller, Secretary.

## A STENOGRAPHIC REPORT

OF THE

Chicago Industrial Union Convention

is to be published in the

## DAILY PEOPLE

BY SUBSCRIBING FOR THE DAILY PEOPLE FOR ONE MONTH, BEGINNING JUNE 27th.

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S. L. P., 243 Nicollet Ave., Room 42nd Floor.

Reading Room Open from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

All Socialist Books, Leaflets and Papers Indorsed by the Party for Sale.

Boston took 100 "John Mitchell Exposed."

The "Arboretum" took 100 "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," and 150 "Burning Question" in Jewish, as well as 50 other pamphlets were sold to the Socialist Labor Party Educational Club of Brownsville, N. Y.

## SYRACUSE, ATTENTION.

The readers of The People, friends and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party, who desire to see the said Party's candidate on the official ballot this fall, are invited to call at Room 14, Myers Block, any Thursday or Sunday, p. m.; or at 1322 Grape street, evenings after 6 o'clock; or at 606 South Clinton street, any time, and sign the petition. A commissioner of deeds will be present attesting the signatures.

James Trainor, Organizer.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

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